The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5272. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Late and Important News from China and Japan.

Acts of Bloodshed and Lawlessness in Ireland.

French War-Preparations in the United States.

Rumors of an American Protectorate over Mexico.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Colorado at San Francisco—Late and Important News from China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship *Colorado* arrived this morning. She brings Yokohama dates to July 26, and Shanghae and Hong Kong dates of July 15.

The *Colorado* experienced strong head winds the entire homeward passage. She has eighty cabin passengers, eight hundred Chinese in the steerage, and her cargo consists of twenty thousand packages of tea and silk for the United States and Europe.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship *New-York* arrived at Yokohama on July 25.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship *Great Republic* had received her new shaft from the *Colorado*, and would leave for Hong Kong with freight and passengers from New-York on July 28.

The following is a list of the *Colorado's* passengers for New-York:

O. H. Burrows and family, John F. Harden, United States Navy, Chas. Dalta, Mrs. J. F. Lauder and child, Walter G. Clark, W. J. Devine, Stephen P. Gellen, Dr. Chas. A. Winchester, Mrs. D. Martin and two sons, Arthur Carver, Mrs. Fitz Roy and family, Spencer Chapman, H. B. Lumstaurn, J. Underwood, D. T. A. Purcell, Her Britannic Majesty's Tenth Regiment.

Affairs in China.

SHANGHAE, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The United States fleet is mostly with the flagship in Japan. The *Monocacy* is here; all on board are well. The *Ashuelot* is at Tien-tsin.

The gold diggings at Chee-Foo are being prospected by foreigners.

A report came by the *Fulong* from Nagasaki that one hundred and fifty Christian Japan natives had been taken out from Nagasaki in a steamer and drowned, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Consuls at that port.

The China and Hong Kong Mint has been dismantled and sold to the Japanese Government, and the machinery is to be removed to Yokohama.

Major-Gen. Banks had left Hong Kong to inspect the British troops in Japan.

Several piracies had been committed, and the offenders caught and punished.

The introduction of the American fog-horns on the Yang-tse River is strongly advocated.

Affairs in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sunday, July 26.

On the afternoon of July 4 an attack was made by 20,000 Southerners on the Takugaewas at Yeddo, who were only about 1,500 strong. The Southerners were repulsed. The attack was resumed the next day, and the Takugaewas were entirely routed. Half of Yeddo, including two large temples, one of them the residence of Mia, were burned down.

At Tichino, about eighteen miles south of Osaca, a terrible battle was fought between the forces of Aidzu and Satsuma, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. Satsuma and Chaisu were deserted by several other Daimios, and subsequently Chaisu himself declared his intention of withdrawing from the contest, and ordered his Generals to return home and remain neutral.

Satsuma's party had issued a proclamation in the name of the Mikado, condemning all native Christians to death. Several executions had taken place at Nagasaki and Sandai, within sixteen miles of Yeddo.

It is stated that the Northern Princes have made a proposition to refer all differences for settlement to the arbitration of England, France and the United States; and in case the latter Powers except the responsibility, they (the Princes) will bind themselves for the faithful execution of the arbitrament, both on their part and the part of the Mikado.

Port Nettaka, on the west coast, has been partially opened. The North German and Italian Ministers only are giving clearances there. The other Ministers have not yet sanctioned foreign trade there, on the ground that it is not safe, and that there is a liability to the same trouble experienced at Osaca.

The United States steamers *Piscataqua*, *Shenandoah*, *Oneida* and *Maumee* are in this port; the *Iroquois* is at Hiago, and the *Aroostook* at Tien Tsien.

TURKEY.

Riot at Constantinople—Fight Between Greeks and Turks.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 15.

Dispatches received to-day from Constantinople state that a serious encounter took place at Pera, two miles from the city, between the Greek residents and the Turks, in consequence of a violation of the grave of Prince Merdites. The troops of the Sultan were called out to suppress the riot, and fired upon the Greeks, killing and wounding a large number. Many of the latter fled to the residences of the foreign Consulates for refuge. The trouble was finally suppressed by the active measures of the soldiery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Outrages in Ireland—A Landlord's Agent Fired upon by Tenants—Encounter Between the Mob and the Police—The Officers Repulsed.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15—Evening.

Dispatches have just been received from Ireland, giving the particulars of deeds of lawlessness which occurred yesterday near Tipperary. It seems that while one of the great landlords of that region, named Mr. Scully, was serving the usual notices on his various tenants, he was shot and seriously wounded.

It appears that, on Tuesday, Mr. Scully endeavored to serve some ejectment notices upon several tenants in the vicinity of the City of Tipperary, when he was attacked by a large body of them, including many women, and was obliged to flee into the city to save his life. Yesterday he started again upon the same errand, accompanied by a large body of well armed Police. Upon reaching the hamlets of the tenantry, his efforts to serve the notices were met with derision and threats of violence. The Police endeavored to disperse the mob, when a fierce fight ensued, during which the Police fired upon the rioters several times, the shots being returned by some of the crowd. Several of the mob were wounded, as were a number of the Police. Mr. Scully was seriously wounded, and the Police retired, unable to make any arrests at the time. The City of Tipperary is in a high state of excitement, and further trouble is apprehended.

FRANCE.

Celebration of the Fete Day of the Emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The *fête* day in honor of the inauguration of the First Emperor Napoleon was celebrated today with great pomp. All the officials of the Court, together with the Emperor Napoleon and family, attended the grand *Te Deum* at Notre Dame. After the ceremonies the Emperor left for Fontainebleau.

Popularity of the French Loan.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The *Moniteur*, in its issue of last evening, says, semi-officially, in relation to the new French loan, that thirty-four times the amount of money asked for has already been subscribed.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Visit to Buffalo—Reception by the Mayor and Board of Trade—Steamboat Excursion—Accident to Sun Tajen.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 16.

It being generally understood that the Chinese Embassy would pay an informal visit to this city yesterday morning, hasty preparations were made by Hon. Israel T. Hatch and E. E. Hazard, Esq., to escort them on a flying visit to some of the principal objects of interest during the few hours they would remain. At 10 o'clock the above-named gentlemen, accompanied by Mayor Rogers and Mr. Vought, President of the Board of Trade, met the Embassy at Niagara Falls depot with open barouches drawn by four horses, and proceeded directly to the Niagara Elevator, where the Celestials took great interest in witnessing the operations of receiving and transferring grain. Particular note was made by them of the fact that the first steam elevator ever built in the United States was built in this city in the year 1843; that at present the city could boast of thirty large elevators, with a storage capacity of six millions of bushels, and unlimited transfer capacity; also that there are five grain-driers connected with the elevators.

The Embassy next examined the Wadsworth Union Iron Works, and were delighted at what they saw.

On their return the visitors were met by the Superintendent of the Fire Department, and witnessed the operation of a first-class steam fire engine.

The Embassy were next driven to the private mansion of Hon. Israel T. Hatch, where sumptuous hospitality was dispensed to the distinguished guests.

The residence of Col. Fisher, late Consul to Japan, was next visited, and refreshments served. The Embassy were much surprised, on entering the parlors of Col. Fisher, to find Japanese servants in attendance. Thence, after a rapid drive through some of the principal streets, the Embassy were taken to the Buffalo Club-house, where E. E. Hazard, Esq., had served a sumptuous collation, which was much relished by the visitors.

The steamer *Wabash*, one of the finest and fastest vessels of the splendid line of the Erie Railway steamers, having been placed at Mr. Hatch's disposal, through courtesy of Mr. Coldwell, for a sail in the harbor, on the lake and down the river, a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, with a full band of music, accompanied the Embassy on the delightful trip. As the steamer moved along the harbor, convoyed by the steamer *Peru*, of Hand's line, and innumerable small steam craft, the visitors were saluted by the whistle of steamers and the dipping of flags by sail vessels.

The squadron stopped opposite Fort Porter to receive the international salute tendered by Col. Hamilton, Commandant of the United States troops on duty at that post.

After a delightful sail down the river, there not being sufficient time to return to the city to take the train for Niagara Falls, the steamer *Wabash* steamed down to Tonawanda to intercept the train. Here an unfortunate accident occurred to Sun Tajen, Assistant Ambassador. While that dignitary was crossing a rickety old wharf he was precipitated by a loose plank through the wharf into deep water. On coming to the surface the Ambassador seized a plank handed him by Rev. Mr. Stone, President of Hobart College, and Capt. Dalgrave, of the Embassy, and kept himself afloat until a deck hand of the steamer *Wabash*, named George Boyce, who had jumped overboard, swam to his assistance. Boyce passed a rope under the arms of Sun Tajen, by which he was raised to the wharf.

After all danger had passed the unfortunate Minister and the Embassy had a good-natured laugh over the accident.

Railroad Collision on the Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad—Five Men Killed and Fifteen Injured.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Sunday, Aug. 16.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon on the Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad, near Rouseville, between a freight and construction train, which resulted in the death of five men, and in severely injuring some twelve or fifteen others. The following are the names of the killed and wounded as far as can be ascertained: Killed—G. N. Marshal, James Hall, Michael Perly, Patrick Garvey, and Michael Elliott. Wounded—D. Sullivan, James Hallion, Daniel Scully, Samuel Poore, Patrick Lynch, John Murphy, Austin Carroll, Morris St. Clair, and Michael Portland.

The wounded were all well provided for.

Murderous Outrage at Franklin, Williamson County, Tenn.—Two Men Shot Dead.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 16.

Last night at 12 o'clock a party of about fifteen masked horsemen rode into Franklin, Williamson County, and broke open the store of a Jew named Bierfield. The latter attempted to escape by flight and was fired upon. He fell dead, pierced by five bullets. A colored clerk of Bierfield's named Lawrence Bowman was also shot, but he ran off, and was found during the night mortally wounded in a lot where he had taken refuge. He died this morning.

Bierfield's body has been brought here for burial. The maskers are unknown. The affair occurred just after the close of a circus exhibition, and many people were in the streets, some of whom interfered, but could not prevent the assassination, which has caused intense feeling in Franklin.

Base-Ball Match at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 16.

A base-ball match was played here between the Morrisania Club and the Empires of St. Louis, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. Score—36 to 11.

Discovery of Another Planet.

DETROIT, Sunday, Aug. 16.

Prof. Watson, of the Detroit Observatory, furnishes the following report:

"I have the pleasure of announcing the discovery of a new minor planet, which I made last night. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude, and at twilight this morning was situated as follows: Right ascension 358 degrees and 24 minutes; declension zero degrees and 48 minutes South. Its apparent motion is West and North 34 seconds of time in the Right Ascension, and 4 minutes of arc in diclination."

Consecration in Baltimore of Bishop Becker, of the New See of Wilmington, and of Rev. James Gibbons, Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina—Interesting Ceremonies.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The consecration of Rev. Thomas A. Becker, as Roman Catholic Bishop of the new See of Wilmington, and Rev. James Gibbons, as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, took place at the Cathedral to-day. The ceremonies were most imposing and solemn. The Cathedral was densely crowded, and thousands were unable to gain admittance. Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the United States, acted as Consecrator; and the Very Rev. H. B. Coskery, V. G., as assistant priest; Deacons of Hours, Rev. Thomas Foley, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. McNierney, of New-York; Deacon of the Mass, Rev. E. P. Denny; Sub Deacon of the Mass, Rev. H. M. Chapney; Masters of Ceremonies, Rev. S. Ferte, Rev. W. Lequere, Rev. L. M. Rince; Notary, Rev. James A. Corcoran. Right Rev. John B. McGill, Bishop of Richmond, and Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, acted as assistants to Bishop Becker, and Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, and Right Rev. Michael Dominico, of Pittsburg, acted as assistants to the Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina.

There were also present Right Rev. J. Roosevelt Bayley, Bishop of Newark, N. J.; Right Rev. William O'Hara, Bishop of the new See of Scranton, and Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of the new See of Harrisburg, and a large number of the priesthood. The consecration sermon was preached by Rev. Father Foley. The See of Wilmington embraces the State of Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland, and the counties of Northampton and Accomac, in Virginia.

Cricket in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 16.

The Manhattan Cricket Club of Newton have arranged to have one of the six matches to be played with the All-England Eleven, in this country, to come off on their grounds on the 25th inst.

The first eleven of the New-York Cricket Club and the first eleven of the Boston Club commence their annual match at East Cambridge.

Suicide in Boston of an Alleged Bigamist.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

In Laconia, N. H., to-day, G. W. Roberts, charged with bigamy, committed suicide by hanging himself in jail.

A man named Rafferty was run over and killed by a railroad train in East Cambridge last night.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

THE POLICY TOWARD MEXICO.

No doubt now exists but that the future policy of this Government toward Mexico will be the establishment, at no distant day, of a Protectorate over that Republic. It is probable that the Mexican Government will very soon take the initiative step in this matter by legislative action, and that the departure of Minister Rosecrans will be delayed until further information is received on the subject. It is not improbable that, as a remuneration for the Protectorateship, several of the Northern Mexican States, the real estate of which is now owned by citizens of the United States, will be ceded to us, including the Peninsula of Lower California.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

It is ascertained that agents of the French Government have been actively engaged in different parts of this country during the past three months in purchasing long forage for the French army. Horses suitable for cavalry and artillery purposes have also been purchased by them. A considerable amount of the long forage has already been shipped to New-York for transhipment across the Atlantic.

A SEPTEMBER SESSION OF CONGRESS.

A movement is on foot in Southern circles to obtain a September session of Congress. It is sustained by Southern Unionists, who urge as a reason for it, that the Democracy of that section will attempt either to control the Presidential election by force, or to complicate matters by attempting to hold an election under the provisions of the constitutions adopted by the Provisional Governments which were established under President Johnson's proclamations. Parties from South Carolina now here claim to have positive information that Wade Hampton and his friends have had something of this kind in contemplation for some time past. The Southern Unionists generally demand additional military forces to insure security of life and property.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Commissioner Rollins will resume the duties of his office to-morrow unless, something unforeseen at this writing intervenes to prevent him. The many stories about his intention to resign unconditionally, &c., are without foundation in truth, as he returns to Washington reassured in his determination to hold on to his office until some one is appointed to succeed him, who, in his opinion, would be acceptable to, and be confirmed by the Republican majority in the Senate. Secretary McCulloch, under the circumstances, and notwithstanding the President's action in accepting Mr. Rollins' conditional resignation, is compelled to recognize him as Commissioner, and it is therefore probable that the appointment of Revenue Supervisors may be consummated without further delay.

NEW FORT.

A proposition to build a new fort at Jones' Point, on the Potomac River, below Battery Rodgers, is under consideration. The point forms a commanding projection into the river, and a sixty-gun fortification could be erected on it with but little addition to its natural advantages for military defence.

REV. DR. GURLEY.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, President Lincoln's favorite clergyman, is reported to be still alive to-day, but in a sinking condition.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue sources from July 1 to date are $25,830,000.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Over two hundred applications have already been filed for appointments as Supervisors under the spirits and tobacco Revenue laws, some of which were addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and others to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Other parties have prepared similar applications to be presented after the return of Mr. Rollins to Washington.

DEATH OF MRS. TRUMBULL.

Mrs. Trumbull, the wife of Senator Trumbull, died this morning. Arrangements are being made to convey the body to Springfield, Ill., probably by special car.

The German Republican Movement in the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ROCHESTER, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

The eastern part of our State sent us, yesterday, excellent news, through Dr. Fr. Schutz, of New-York. From the Metropolis up to our city he has visited the different places, and everywhere has found the Republicans, Germans as well as Americans, active, unanimous and confident in a signal victory of the national cause. Dr. Fr. Schutz had a conference with a number of the leading German Republicans, and has to send to the East the same good news he brought to the West. Our German Republicans are well organized, and will poll a large majority for Grant, Colfax and Griswold. The interview between several of our leading American Republicans and Mr. Schutz has been very satisfactory to both sides.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Good Reports of the Campaign in the West.

The Republican Party Steadily Gaining Ground.

Democratic Slanders Against Hon. J. A. Griswold Refuted.

Speech of Gen. Forrest in Tennessee.

INDIANA.

Progress of the Campaign—Reception of Mr. Voorhees—Milligan in the Field—The Jews and Gen. Grant—Republicans and Fenians—Prospects of the Crops—The Cattle Plague.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

Over in Illinois, where I spent several days last week, I am afraid the Republicans will not do as well in November next as they did two years ago. They seem to consider it a foregone conclusion that Grant and Colfax will be elected, and that Illinois will give them at least fifty thousand majority. And this cheerful conviction causes them, in many parts of the great Prairie State, to be comparatively inactive, while the Democrats, having somewhat recovered from the depression into which the result of the New-York Convention plunged them, prepare to energetically dispute every inch of ground with their too supine opponents. Only in Chicago and in the extreme north of the State generally do the Republicans seem to be fully aroused. Despite the boasts of the Democratic papers, the Republican majority in the great metropolis of the Northwest will not fall short of seven thousand, and the three northern Congressional districts will give not less than twenty-five thousand majority. But in the central and southern counties of the State by far more energetic work has to be done, if the Democrats shall not succeed in making heavy gains.

SIGNIFICANT SYMPTOMS.

In Indiana, meanwhile, the campaign proceeds as excitedly as ever, and the Republicans are daily gaining ground. Very many influential gentlemen who, for the last two or three years, have been acting with the Democratic Party, now come out in favor of Grant and Colfax. *There is in the whole State of Indiana not a Republican who supported President Johnson in 1866, and who has not now turned his back in the most emphatic manner on the Democratic Party.* Gen. Thos. N. Stillwell, Hon. David Kilgore, Hon. Alfred Kilgore, Garland D. Rose of Indianapolis, Col. R. H. Hudson of Terre Haute, Gen. Grose, Hon. John Purdue, W. R. Ellis, Esq., Col. Gavin, and hundreds of other leading men, who, two years ago, voted against the Radical ticket, are now battling with the utmost energy for the candidates nominated at Chicago. If the Republicans without their aid carried Indiana two years ago by 14,000 majority, how can the Democrats, now that the Conservative and Radical Republicans are thoroughly united and fighting the common foe with the utmost enthusiasm, expect anything but an overwhelming defeat in this State?

The city election at New-Albany was another unmistakable symptom of the direction which the political current has taken in Indiana. New Albany is a stronghold of the Democrats, who always carried it by an overwhelming majority. The city is situated in the only large Democratic district in the State, and at the last election the Republicans had been beaten there by eight hundred majority. Senator Hendricks, thinking that the city election in New-Albany, being the first gun of the campaign, would result as usual in a great Democratic triumph, hastened thither and made, a day or two previous to the election, an elaborate speech, by which he hoped to add considerably to the heavy Democratic majority. Unfortunately, however, the reverse took place. It is true the Democrats elected their ticket, but only by the skin of their teeth, and lost seven hundred votes compared with the last election.

VOORHEES AT HOME.

Mr. Voorhees' reception at Terre Haute was rather a spiritless affair, and the oft-repeated speech, which the distinguished Democratic leader delivered again on this occasion, although it dealt very largely in the most unfair misrepresentations of the course pursued by the Republican Party, and abounded in inexcusable exaggerations of the national expenditures, &c., and although the speaker harped a long time on negro suffrage, miscegenation and other topics so pleasant to Democratic ears, failed to elicit very enthusiastic applause. The whole demonstration was widely different from those with which the "Tall Sycamore," as the Hoosier Democrats call Mr. Voorhees, was formerly received by his friends at home.

MILLIGAN IN THE FIELD.

Lambdin P. Milligan, the Ex-Major-General of the Sons of Liberty, who, like Wade Hampton and Pollard, does not consider the Lost Cause lost, has also taken the stump for Seymour and Blair. Plain spoken as ever, Mr. Milligan does not hesitate to acknowledge that he supports the Democratic ticket, principally on account of Gen. Blair's letter. Mr. Milligan is a representative man. He speaks for those noble and patriotic spirits who, in 1864, were intent on "kindling a fire in the rear of our armies." I hope the Democrats will appreciate his efforts in behalf of their ticket. I know that the Republicans are grateful to him, for they are satisfied that his speeches will add thousands of votes to the Republican side.

THE JEWS AND GEN. GRANT.

Unscrupulous adherents of Seymour and Blair are still making desperate efforts in order to alienate the Republican Jews of the West from Gen. Grant. The *Israelite*, a weekly paper, published at Cincinnati, and which always was a pro-slavery organ, lends its influence to the men engaged in this contemptible business. The Jews of the West, however, pay no attention to these insidious appeals. Not a prominent man among them in this State, except such as always were Democrats, is opposed to Gen. Grant, and one of their wealthiest leaders, a resident of Terre Haute, offered the other day, at Vincennes, to bet $10,000, three to one, that Grant and Colfax would be elected.

REPUBLICANS AND FENIANS.

I am very glad to see that our leading Republicans take good care not to truckle to the Fenians. No appeals worth speaking of are made to the latter. It is by no means certain, however, that the bulk of the Irish vote will be cast in all parts of the State for the Democratic ticket. In Northern Indiana the popularity of Schuyler Colfax will induce a great many Irishmen to support the Republican ticket. In this district, the summary manner in which the Democratic District Convention at Covington extinguished the eminent "Fenian Senator" and author of "the Constitution of the Irish Republic," Barney Daily, who, until the Emerald Isle has thrown off the yoke of Queen Victoria, was desirous of occupying a seat in the United States Congress, has not added to the favor with which the more intelligent Irishmen hereabouts look upon the Democratic wire-pullers; and in Terre Haute some of them are said to manifest a very strong aversion to standing any longer by the party which has now nominated as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate a certain Mr. Edmunds, who, in 1854, was one of the nine original founders of the Know-Nothing lodge in Terre Haute.

CROPS AND CATTLE PLAGUE.

The crop prospects are excellent, but the good feeling prevailing among the farmers in consequence thereof is considerably lessened by the panic which the sudden appearance of the Spanish cattle plague has produced. In our cities the breaking out of the plague has greatly lessened the demand for beef, and mutton is now the favorite dish of everybody. Some of our large cattle-raisers are said to have sustained very heavy losses; one firm in Eastern Illinois, close to the State line, is reported to have lost $75,000 worth of fat beeves.

W. C.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Congressional District Democratic Nominee and His Nominators.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

This district's Democratic mountain, after tremendous labor, brought forth a ridiculous mouse. Its production, Boyd Winchester, is personally clever, has greater "personal popularity" than his defeated competitor, Hon. A. P. Grover, but his so-called "commanding ability" is very ordinary, while his volubility, even for a Democrat, is very extraordinary. He is a glib Democratic slangwhanger. He can't spout five minutes without ringing the changes on "Yankee malignity," "nigger supremacy," &c. We hear of his "representative attributes as an energetic and industrious Democrat, against whose Democratic antecedents nothing was or could be urged." Of course not. For those antecedents he was elected last year a Kentucky Senator, and nominated last February a District Elector. He was an energetic and industrious anti-war man from the start, and on the home list helped the rebel cause all he could or dared. He was a most zealous but, I believe, rather discreet stay-at-home Southern sympathizer all along, and is to-day as thorough, sweeping and far-reaching a reactionist as any other original Secessionist or any Blairite renegade.

In accepting, Mr. Winchester declared "the only guarantee he could offer in this most momentous crisis, when the old and well-recognized landmarks of law and liberty were being swept away by the tide of Radical misrule, was unremitting devotion to the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and a firm purpose to secure the triumph of those principles in the administration of the Government." His idea of those principles is identical with Gen. Basil W. Duke's—the late John H. Morgan's notorious Chief of Staff and historical eulogist—who told the Convention, "Whether in the field of battle or of politics, I adhere to and will ever be found ready to express and act upon those principles of free government which you have come here to assert this day." Gen. W. T. Ward, a Kentucky right hand man of Gen. Blair, and a leading speaker of the Convention—loudly responsive to his every blast—pronounced as a cardinal Democratic principle the "repeal of the Reconstruction laws. They will, if not repealed, sooner or later inundate this country in another revolution. Unless we repeal those destructive laws the conflict will come, and bloodier far will it be than the imagination is capable of portraying. The darkest hour of the late rebellion was not pregnant with one hundredth part of the evils that now threaten us. Rather than submit to the carrying out of the present infamous policy of Radicalism—negro rule—the people should and would rise and strike for their liberties."

PONTIAC.

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

How the First Monitor was Built—The Private Means of Mr. Griswold and His Associates Used.

From the Troy Times Aug. 15.

A few weeks ago the Republican electors of this State chose as their candidate for the next Governor, Hon. John A. Griswold. Since then, the Democratic papers have been strenuously engaged in efforts to defame his character and destroy his reputation. Foremost among these conservers of the public morals are those "pure and undefiled" exponents of Democracy, the *World* and the *Argus*. The former paper is outraged that it should have been claimed for Mr. Griswold that his private means were used in building the first monitor, while the latter is in trouble that Mr. Griswold should have refused to affiliate with Copperheads, and was not ruined financially in his efforts to save the nation from naval defeat. Ordinarily, such articles as have lately appeared in these papers would be deemed unworthy of consideration by men of common sense and common fairness. In this instance, however, we feel inclined to thank the conductors of these moral journals for the opportunity afforded by their charges and insinuations, to call attention to some of the facts connected with the building of the monitors. At this period, their history has become an important part of the history of the country.

In the face of much opposition, as is well known, Congress passed a bill which was approved by the President on Aug. 3, 1861, the first section of which directed the Secretary of the Navy "to appoint a Board of three skillful naval officers to investigate the plans and specifications that may be submitted for the construction or completing of iron-clad steamships or steam batteries, and on their report, should it be favorable, the Secretary of the Navy will cause one or more armored iron or steel-clad steamships, or floating steam batteries to be built; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000."

On the 8th of the same month Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, appointed Commodores Joseph Smith and H. Paulding, and Capt. C. H. Davis, as such Naval Board. A few weeks later John A. Griswold, C. S. Bushnell and John F. Winslow were at Washington engaged in closing a contract with the Government for clothing a wooden vessel with iron. The business having been concluded, these gentlemen called the attention of the Navy Department and Naval Board to a model of an iron-clad vessel made by John Ericsson, which they had brought with them, and suggested the propriety of building a vessel after his plans. The suggestion at that time was not received with much favor, but no conclusion was reached. These gentlemen subsequently had interviews with President Lincoln, who manifested great interest in the ideas presented. Taking up the model, he examined it closely and critically, commented in his shrewd and homely way upon the principles involved in the construction of a vessel on such a model, spoke favorably of the design, and proposed that they should meet him with the model at the Navy Department. This meeting, suggested by Mr. Lincoln himself, was held, he being present.

In their report, which was made to the Navy Department on September 16, 1861, the Naval Board reported concerning Capt. Ericsson's battery as follows: "His plan of a floating battery is novel, but seems to be based upon a plan which will render the battery shot and shell proof. We are somewhat apprehensive that her properties for sea are not such as a sea-going vessel should possess. But she may be moved from one place to another on the coast in smooth water. We recommend that an experiment be made with one battery of this description on the terms proposed, *with a guarantee and forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel as proposed.* Price $275,000."

While it may be equally true of his associates, it is undeniably true of Mr. Griswold, that he had faith in the genius of Capt. Ericsson, and that from the moment when the plans of the Ericsson battery were made known to him, he was a believer in the feasibility of the construction and effectiveness of the vessel proposed. Other capitalists who were applied to, refused to risk their means and business reputation in the enterprise. He and his associates, on the contrary, announced themselves as ready to take the risk involved.

In the contract, which was signed Oct. 5, 1861, it was stipulated that the battery should be built within one hundred days from the latter date, and the extraordinary provision, as recommended by the Naval Board, was introduced in the contract, binding the builders to *"a guarantee and forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel as proposed."* The United States agreed to fit out the vessel with men, guns, &c., and one of the tests of the vessel, upon which its acceptance by the United States Government depended, was its ability to withstand the fire of the heaviest ordnance at the shortest ranges.

The building of the battery was begun in October, 1861. She was constructed at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, Long Island, by Mr. J. F. Rowland, under the direct supervision of Capt. Ericsson, the entire machinery being built at the Delamater Iron Works, New-York. On Jan. 30, 1862, which was the one hundred and first working day from the time the contract for building her was entered into, she was lanched at Greenpoint, was named the *Monitor*, and was delivered to the Government, March 5, 1862, for trial.

From the time the contract was entered into, Mr. Griswold took the individual charge of all the monetary details of the contract, and every payment for the construction of the vessel was made by him. As the work advanced, payments on account were made by the Government. The first of these payments was on Nov. 15, thirty-five working days after the vessel was commenced, and up to Jan. 30, 1862, when the vessel was launched, and when the one hundred working days were completed, the Government had advanced only $150,000. Although these payments were made by the Government after the work had been carried forward to a certain extent, it must be borne in mind that owing to the shortness of time allowed for constructing the vessel, all the purchases of material were made, and the principal part of the liability was incurred at once. When on March 5, 1862, the vessel was delivered to the Government for trial, three-fourths of the contract price only had been paid on account.

By the terms of the contract, had the vessel failed "in any of the properties and points" for which she was guaranteed, the contractors would not only have lost the $68,500 withheld, but would have been obliged to refund every dollar advanced to them by Government. The Government had but little, if any faith in the vessel, and that disbelief was expressed without reserve by the Naval Board. Government believed, however, in the pecuniary responsibility of Mr. Griswold and his associates. Because these gentlemen of ample and acknowledged ability to refund in case of failure, were ready to step forward and guarantee the character of the vessel they were to build in every point and property, Government was willing to loan money on the guarantee. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, were, in effect, the terms of the contract. If your vessel fails in one point or property, she is a complete failure as far as we are concerned, said the Government, virtually, and you will be obliged to restore to us all we have loaned. Such were the terms and such the agreement—so safe to the Government and so precarious for the other parties concerned—on which this enterprise was undertaken.

Consequently, and as a fact, the *Monitor* was incontestably built by the private means of Mr. Griswold and those associated with him. At the time she went into the conflict, she was owned by them and by no one else, Government having only a nominal lien upon her to the extent of the payments made on account. To the practical skill and genius of Capt. Ericsson, and to the private means of Mr. Griswold and his associates, the United States is indebted to-day, in a great measure, for a place among the nations of the world.

A writer on our navy during the war, has truly said:

"The genius that conceived the *Monitor*, and the patriotic manufacturers who perilled reputation and money in her construction, were as truly among the heroes and saviors of the country as the President and his Cabinet, or our legislators, or the Generals at the head of our armies, or our naval officers on their victorious ships. Such men were those who associated themselves for the purpose of building and bringing out the *Monitor*. These men were Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y.; C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, who first brought Ericsson's drawing to the notice of the Secretary of the Navy, and who, being also the contractor for the building of the *Galena*, was willing to take the additional risk of the *Monitor*. With these two was associated John F. Winslow. Conspicuous among these as the man whose capital, general influence, and business resources were relied upon to carry out the enterprise was John A. Griswold, whose extensive iron mills and acquaintance with manufacturers enabled him to push forward the work, so that the *Monitor* was not too late in reaching the scene of her trial and her triumph."

It has been asserted, only on one occasion, we believe, that Mr. Griswold advanced the money to buy the *Monitor*. Had this statement been that the *Monitor* was built by the private means of Mr. Griswold and his associates, it would have been strictly true. But were a man called upon to rush into print and correct in every statement concerning himself every variation from the direct truth, there would be for many but little time left for anything else, and the man who should persistently engage in such an occupation, would soon be regarded as a specimen of consummate folly. That Mr. Griswold and his associates built the *Monitor* at their own risk and expense, and that she belonged to them at the time of her gallant encounter with the *Merrimack*, is incontestably true. The plan of the *Monitor* was regarded by engineers and sailors throughout the country as visionary and impracticable in the extreme, and the Naval Board viewed it in a similar light. When the Board recommended the building of the *Monitor* to the Secretary of the Navy, they advised that the contract be surrounded by such conditions that most men deemed it impossible that it could be fulfilled. Yet in the face of these opinions, Mr. Griswold, foremost among his associates, had the pluck, the energy and the patriotism to advocate the acceptance of the contract, and with them to do all that a man can do to prove his sincerity, namely, to risk $275,000 in this so-called visionary and impracticable undertaking. His was conduct so remarkably spirited, so regardless of the adverse criticism of engineers and naval authorities, in affording Capt. Ericsson the means and the opportunity of bringing out his invention, that he and his associates should be held in the highest honor by the nation.

But furthermore, it must be borne in mind that this vessel not only had not been paid for, she had not even been *accepted* by the Government when she engaged the *Merrimac*. So bitter was the opposition to this nondescript construction, that it is doubtful whether she would have ever been accepted had she not been subjected to the terrible ordeal through which she passed so triumphantly. And yet so confident was Mr. Griswold of her success, and so fortunate was he in inspiring his associates with the same feeling, that he and they were ready to, and did allow the Government to take their own vessel, unaccepted and not paid for, and to subject it to a trial, such as to that date no vessel had been able to withstand. After this trial the Government had the right to say whether or not they would accept and pay for her. If even then the Government had not accepted the *Monitor* she would never have been paid for, and Mr. Griswold and his associates would have lost the whole sum invested by them in the enterprise. They rendered, and it cannot be denied, a most important service to the country, and although they acted toward the Government with liberality and magnanimity but rarely equaled in history, yet maligners and traducers are found to-day who spit out the words "shoddy" and "Government contractors" at them, in the hope of injuring their fame and destroying their reputation. The service of Mr. Griswold and his associates, when judged by the results accomplished, is of value so inestimable to the country that it can only be judged of to-day by the worth of our nationality. The merit of the *Monitor* enterprise is that of private individuals, and to them the vessel belonged when she saved the country from ruin. Such are the facts of the case, and to these facts Capt. Ericsson has always borne witness, and still bears witness to-day.

As we have before intimated, the *Argus* is vexed that Mr. Griswold does not hate his country as cordially as Northern Copperheads and Southern rebels hate it, and furthermore, is grieved that he was not ruined financially in his efforts to aid his country when traitors were contriving its ruin.

From the very beginning of the rebellion, Mr. Griswold was ever earnest in his efforts to put it down. He was then nominally a Democrat, but he was a patriot, and not a traitor at heart. When in October, 1862, he was nominated by the Democratic Party for Congress, eighteen months had passed since the attack on Sumter. During that period he had been constant in season and out of season, at all times and in all places, in his efforts to subdue the rebellion. During that time he with his associates had built the *Monitor*, had contracted to build other iron-clad vessels for the United States, including the *Puritan* and the *Dictator*, had become, according to the *Argus* "a shoddy contractor," in fact had done all those dreadful deeds for which the Democratic papers now malign him. Yet in view of all these heinous offences the Democratic Party selected him to represent the Fifteenth Congressional District at Washington. They knew who they were voting for, for his voice on accepting their nomination gave no uncertain sound. These were his words:

"The present is not the time in which to discuss questions which have heretofore divided political parties. The great absorbing fearful consideration which trusts itself on the attention of the people to-day is, 'What can be done to crush treason, restore the Union and sustain our Government?' I assume, fellow-citizens, that in accepting your nomination you require no pledges from me as to what I shall consider my duty, having these great objects in view. I have no new position to define. Most of my fellow-citizens are familiar with my sentiments and with the course pursued by me since the breaking out of the rebellion and the lighting up of the fires of civil war. What I conceived to be the duty of loyal citizens in the past in furnishing men and means to crush the rebellion, I consider their duty now. The arbitrament of the sword is a terrible one, but it has been forced upon us, and is better than dishonor. When it can be dispensed with, no one can now foretell. No one surely would sheath the sword in dishonor, and yet there should be none who would not hail with gladness inexpressible the time when it can be returned to its scabbard."

Soon after his nomination, the very *Argus* that to-day defames him, adopted this language concerning him, and declared that *"Mr. Griswold, together with another patriotic gentleman, was the owner of the little Monitor, at the time of her terrific encounter with the rebel Merrimac."* Were all the statements made by the *Argus* as true as this, that paper would not to-day occupy the position of a falsifier of the facts of history, and a defamer of private character, for, as we have before said, the Government had nothing but a nominal lien upon the *Monitor* at the time she went into conflict, to the extent of the money they had paid on account.

From the time he was thus elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, down to the middle of September, 1864, his political career was known of all men. He had been elected on the Democratic ticket in a Republican district, but the eleven hundred Republicans who voted for him on that occasion, did so, as the Democracy well knew, from their faith in his plain avowal, that he was determined to do all in his power "to crush treason, restore the Union, and sustain our Government." With these objects in view, his course during the following session of Congress, now one of the historic sessions of the nation's rulers, was marked by the same love of liberty that had hitherto been evinced in his conduct. He utterly refused to affiliate with those men who were doing their utmost to embarrass the Government and obstruct the war. As questions of administrative policy and those of a still more important character—involving the very life of the Republic—arose, he voted promptly and unhesitatingly to provide the nation with everything necessary for its welfare, and his guiding principle was that "the Republic should receive no harm." He favored all measures having for their end a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and on all questions of furnishing supplies, on all matters of financial policy, and upon every declaration of the duty of crushing the rebellion and preserving the Government, he constantly and uniformly gave his vote with the Union men in Congress.

On June 18, 1864, Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to amend the contract with Capt. Ericsson, for the construction of two impregnable floating batteries, the *Dictator* and the *Puritan*, in which contract Mr. Griswold was one of the sureties. By this resolution it was provided that the Secretary of the Navy should appoint a competent Board to ascertain the present value, as far as completed, of the *Puritan*, and of the material on hand deemed actually necessary to her construction, and to pay to Capt. Ericsson the amount of valuation so ascertained, deducting therefrom any sums already advanced toward the completion of said vessel, and that this done, the *Puritan* and the material on hand should then belong to the United States. It was further provided that the *Dictator* should be completed by the contractor upon the terms of the original contract, and that the resolution should not take effect until the completion and delivery of the *Dictator*.

The reasons stated in the preamble for this course were, that experience with a similar class of vessels in actual conflict and during a varied service of more than two years, had demonstrated the fact that many improvements could be made to render them more complete and efficient vessels of war; that these improvements had added largely to the cost of construction of each of these vessels, rendering it impossible for the contractor to complete them under existing arrangements; and that it was "of the utmost importance to the honor and interests of the country, that they should be finished and ready for service at the earliest moment."

It further appeared in the discussion that followed the introduction of that resolution, that the Government had been, to a great extent, to blame for the increased cost of the vessels; that the alterations proposed by the Government had necessarily occasioned delay, and that during that time material and labor had risen greatly in price, and had thus increased largely at the expense of construction. For these reasons, and in order to maintain *"the honor and interests of the country,"* the terms of the contract were modified as proposed in the resolution.

On the passage of this resolution Mr. Griswold voted affirmatively. As an honorable man could he have done otherwise? The Government, by introducing changes in the construction of the vessels, had not only greatly increased their cost, but while these changes were going on prices of everything had greatly appreciated. Could Mr. Griswold, knowing these acts, suffer Capt. Ericsson and his own co-sureties to be wrecked financially? Even could he have borne the blow himself, he would have been recreant to his duty had he allowed others who, like himself, were not responsible for the delay, to suffer on account of the alterations required by the Government in these vessels.

And further, it should be borne in mind that, although the contract was modified as before stated, yet on the day when the *Dictator* was handed over to the Government she was worth $1,000,000 more than the Government paid for her.

The occurrences which we have enumerated as happening during Mr. Griswold's first term in Congress, including the modification in the terms of the contract for building the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, were known to the public at the time. Yet the Democratic Party then found no time to criticise Mr. Griswold's acts, nor will the then leaders of the Democratic Party now deny that in the Fall of 1864 they would have again nominated him to Congress could they have induced him to give in his adhesion to the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. That his patriotic impulses could not be subverted to the service of the enemies of the Union, was his crime, and from the time when he refused to lend his honorable name and his generous nature to this unholy service, all his previous acts, which had either been praised or narrated as matters of national fame by the Democratic Party, were branded as disgraceful and foul in the choicest phraseology of vituperation.

Six Prominent Indiana Conservatives Declare for Grant and Colfax.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., 14th inst., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

Hon. David Kilgore, of Muncie; Hon. M. L. Bundy, of New-Castle, the Johnson candidate for Congress in the old Fifth District two years ago; Judge Lindsey, contingent Democratic elector for the Eighth District; Hon. Thos. N. Stillwell, United States Minister to Venezuela, and a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress; Hon. John A. Gordon, of this city, and Robert N. Hudson, of Terre Haute, all of whom were regarded as firm adherents of President Johnson's administration, have taken a bold stand for Grant and Colfax, and those of them who have not already done so, will shortly take the stump.

Joint Political Discussion in Indiana.

The following correspondence between the two candidates for Governor in Indiana, in reference to a joint debate, is published:

GOV. BAKER TO MR. HENDRICKS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7, 1868.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—I have frequently been asked, since your return from Washington, whether there would be any joint discussions of the political issues of the day between us during the present canvass. I have uniformly replied that nothing had transpired between us on that subject, and that I was not informed as to your wishes in the premises. I respectfully submit, that previous custom and public expectation seem to indicate the propriety of some joint appointments. If such should be your pleasure, my friend, Hon. T. B. McCarty (by whom this will be handed to you,) is authorized to arrange the preliminaries; or, if you prefer it, I will meet you personally for that purpose, at such time and place as you and Mr. McCarty may agree upon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CONRAD BAKER.

SENATOR HENDRICKS TO GOV. BAKER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11, 1868.

GOVERNOR BAKER—*Dear Sir:* I have received your favor of the 7th (received on yesterday) and in reply have to say that it will give me pleasure to join you in political discussions at such places and times as we may agree upon. I will see you in person during this day.

Very truly yours,

T. A. HENDRICKS.

Kentucky Democrats—Gen. Whittaker Leaves the Party.

From the Frankfort (Ky.,) Commonwealth, Aug. 14.

The Democratic Convention at Lagrange on Wednesday last was a rowdy affair. Several speeches were made to cheer the faithful and the Convention proceeded to organization. At this point a trouble arose from the desire manifested by the Confederates to exclude certain Federal officers from a proper part in the proceedings. Gen. Walter Whittaker, late of the Federal army, protested against this action, and in the end his protest was unheeded and his claims to a hearing disregarded. Whereupon Gen. Whittaker made a speech wherein he boldly uttered the following language:

"I here and now denounce and desert your party. I cannot do justice to myself and the country, and stay with such a corrupt party as you have become here to-day. You men who have fought in the Southern army come back here to-day with the blood boiling in your veins to exclude from your councils, me, who fought, and have the character of some bravery, to protect your homes and firesides, and who exerted himself in defence of the families of those who had left their homes. I am here and intend to be heard."

At this point the tumult was at its height, and the crowd rushed to the doors. In the excitement Gen. Whittaker was struck on the head by Chas. Long, of Louisville, causing the blood to flow freely. Subsequently order was restored, and Boyd Winchester, of Louisville, was nominated for Congress. We have our report of the Convention from a gentleman who was present and participated in its proceedings.

Ex-Gov. Seymour and the Soldiers.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 15.

"It was my official privilege to thank them in the name of the State when they returned."—*[Seymour's peech to the "Soldiers of Oneida County."*

In the early part of the war, our informant thinks in 1862, Gov. Seymour was at Milwaukee, and was called on for a political speech. He made it, in his usual style of bitter denunciation of the Administration. Those familiar with his speeches during that period, in which there was never a word of hope or cheer, except for those arrayed in arms against the Government, can easily understand the character and tendency of his harrangue.

On the following day, a regiment of the noble-hearted, patriotic sons of Wisconsin were to leave for the war. Speeches of encouragement and thankfulness were made to them by various persons—citizens

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF SCHUYLER COLFAX. By Rev. A. G. MOORE, of South Bend, Ind. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

THE LIVES OF GEN. U. S. GRANT AND SCHUYLER COLFAX. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The second of these works possesses, so far as we have been able to discover, no merits whatever. A pair of hideous wood-cuts of the two heroes affright the reader from its perusal, and if he be a man of more æsthetic taste than political principle, determine him to vote by all means against GRANT and COLFAX. Its other chief feature is a collection of apocryphal anecdotes regarding Gen. GRANT, "selected and adapted," we should judge, from old school readers or popular biographies of great men. It cannot fail, therefore, to have a large sale.

The Life of Colfax appears to be a work of more intrinsic merit, but will probably not circulate as freely. The smiling face that greets us opposite the title-page is entirely different from the pugilistic phiz labeled "Hon. Schuyler Colfax" in the other volume. The book gives the best and fullest account we have yet received of Mr. COLFAX, and shows us a youth rising to success in an honest and old-fashioned way—interested in local elections and in politics from boyhood, a natural-born electioneer, a newspaper reporter and editor, a prominent figure in a debating society, delegate to Whig Conventions, local and national, finally a Congressman, then the distinguished Speaker of Congress, and the nominee for the Vice-President. His is one of the cases in which "the boy is father of the man;" in which you can predict "that boy, if he lives and keeps on, will go to Congress." His biographer tells us that "when a clerk in New-York, at the age of 11, upon the day of an important election, he would stop at the polls to find out the result, and would take it down on paper. He was always reading the newspapers. He was naturally a political debater. A bright boy, so brought up, if he be not attracted away to literature, or to society, or to whatever other pursuit may distract his attention, is tolerably sure, with concentration, honesty and good sense, of being elected to some honorable office. This is what we mean by the encouraging, though not mathematically accurate assertion which we make to lads—"Any boy in America may be President." Such men as N. P. BANKS, ANDREW JOHNSON, SCHUYLER COLFAX, who have had a passion for political distinction from boyhood, and have been public debaters from early manhood, show the open career which America offers to ambition in this direction.

Mr. COLFAX has a personal and political record absolutely spotless. Few men have passed so many years in public life and are so little tainted by it. Where others, possessing apparently the same temperament, the same ambition, the same sources of strength and the same means of success, have at length broken down in intemperance, in willingness to plunder the public purse so as to line their own, in partisan hates or private malice, he has kept his character and his aims pure. His present and his prospective honors have been well earned, and his success may be cited as a noble example to our intelligent American youth, of whom he has been a good type and representative. "In the cheerful face of the next Vice-President," wrote somebody very appreciatively of him, "every young man feels his aspirations reflected." Had he swerved from the path of duty and honor, like so many successful politicians, his career could not be pointed to, as it so confidently may be now, as an encouragement and model to the young.

Courteous by nature, his public life has made it his interest to cultivate this natural politeness into an exhaustless affability. His good sense keeps him from sharing the fortunes or following the vagaries of political extremists, and yet his strong convictions have always carried him with the advance guard of the main body of his party. Hard-working, conscientious, intelligent and sagacious, he has been successful where men less fortunate in temperament would have slipped and fallen. His speeches for the last few years have been specially noted for the extraordinary art he has of putting just the right thing in the right way, at the right time. In defending, or, rather, lauding the action of the Congresses over which he has presided, he has shown an adroitness and incisiveness of statement that entitle him to a high place among political speakers. No man knows better how to present himself to the sympathies of an audience. He is one of the few public men who can be relied on not to make a blunder, and yet to do and to obtain all that those whom he represents may have required at his hands. No man more than he has succeeded by sheer force of moral character—joined with that quickness of intelligence without which little in the dashing West can avail. His quiet and gradual ascent to great public honors has been the result, not of erratic originality of aim or of method, or peculiarities of mental endowment, but of excellent talents, steadiness, and solid virtues.

We ought to add that Mr. MOORE's book is commendably modest both in its characterizations of Mr. COLFAX, and in its personal allusions. The temptation to intrude his own individual relations with his hero is one from which not even all clerical biographers are free. Mr. MOORE, however, lets Speaker COLFAX tell his own story, where possible, and gives up the greater part of his book to well-selected descriptions, &c., from practiced newspaper writers, to public debates, and to Mr. COLFAX's own writings and addresses. Save for an allusion to "the pillars Jachin and Boaz," and that does not get in till the very end of the volume, there is nothing unpleasantly professional in it. And, on the whole, it is an exceedingly good campaign life of him, who, we trust, will be our next Vice-President.

CAMORS; OR LIFE UNDER THE NEW EMPIRE. From the French of OCTAVE FEUILLET. New-York: BLELOCK & CO.

No French novel of the day has attracted more attention than this last work from the pen of the author of *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*, and we are glad to find that so thoroughly well-executed a translation has been placed before the American public. The translation of a work like *Camors* requires more than a mere general fidelity to the original. It is full of subtle refinements of wit and delicate touches of veiled irony, so essentially French that they can only be paraphrased at the best, and to transfer the evanescent *bouquet* of such passages into another tongue is no easy task. As to *Camors* itself, the reader will see at the first glance that it is not to be confounded with the thousand and one flashy and superficial pictures of certain phases of French "life" that now glut the market. The hero, in the concluding words of the author, "though a great sinner, was nevertheless a man," and the object of his fictional existence is to illustrate a theory bearing on the doctrine of original sin, which M. FEUILLET, apparently, has picked up during an enterprising raid into the province of the theologians. Leaving the latter gentlemen to settle with M. FEUILLET as to the orthodoxy of his doctrine, we will simply quote the words in which he points the moral of the tale which his hero adorns:

> For our own part, we believe that the hero of this book was born either an honest man, or a scamp, or something between the two—according to the direction which his natural preceptors had given his inclinations and faculties—influenced by the moral medium through which he received them; and, finally, by the use which he himself made of his own free will and intelligence.

We will only add that Camors inherits his rules of life from his father, an aristocratic *roué*—aristocratic that is to say in his habits, vices and disposition, but partly imbued with and partly cynically professing, the principles of '89 as his guides in religion and politics. He avails himself of "the true superiority of man over the inert or passive creatures that surround him" by exercising "his power to free himself at will from these pernicious servitudes which are termed the laws of nature"—*i. e.*, he commits suicide, and leaves as a heritage to his son, the hero of the story, a document, containing the experience of his life, his reasons for quitting it, and a *resumé* of the principles on which life alone can be made, to men of their refined organization, a means of experiencing gratification rather than an oppressive burden. For the career of Camors, his splendid vices, his struggles with better impulses, his final abandonment of the one principle of "honor" which had been his only stay in life, and his miserable death, we must refer our readers to the work itself, to form their own conclusions on M. FEUILLET's theories of free will and the moral lessons to be deduced from the life of a man whom he declares to be "a true type of his time and country." With regard to this last assertion, at least, we cannot accept M. FEUILLET's testimony without making allowance for his hostility toward the "New Empire," by which, as he intimates in his title-page, "life" like that in which Camors is the prominent figure is encouraged, and characters like Camors developed. That there are men of the stamp of Camors to be found in the higher circles of French society is too true, but will M. FEUILLET venture to assert that such men would be unknown even if LOUIS NAPOLEON were still a prisoner at Ham? As long as Paris is Paris, and bears the same relation to France that it hitherto has done, it will produce them. It is true that M. DE CAMORS seduces his neighbor's wife on somewhat different principles from those on which his ancestor in the reign of LOUIS XV. would have justified a similar course. But we do not see that the "new Empire" is to be held morally responsible for the vice and heartlessness of men, who, like CAMORS, inherit the traditions of a vicious aristocracy tempered only by the adoption of so much of "the principles of '89" as is consistent with the advice of his father—"be an aristocrat in regard to yourself personally, and at the same time a democrat in regard to others."

With regard, however, to the genius shown by M. FEUILLET in the conception of the character of his hero and its development, there cannot be two opinions. But all M. FEUILLET's genius and brilliancy of style cannot make the subject a pleasing one. And whatever opinions may be held as to the moral tone of *Camors*, no one can accuse him of veiling the real nature of his subject under any affectation of prudery.

LIFE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. From the Spanish of DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO, LL. D., with a Biographical Sketch by MRS. HORACE MANN. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

The reader, in looking on the title of this work, will probably get the usual idea of Spanish-American men and things; a sense of preternatural activity in a monotonous round of action, and he will fancy DON DOMINGO SARMIENTO—this soldier and statesman of the Argentine Confederacy—to have been a man of pronouncements and plots, mainly, of battles, sieges, fortunes, through a bold and rapid variety of ups and downs in the world. In this, however, the reader will be agreeably mistaken; for though our author, with an eye that rolls easily in a fine frenzy, on occasion, has a nature sufficiently Spanish for the discussion of constitutions or the ordering of squadrons, and has run for his life, once and again, "and has had losses," like another and rather older acquaintance of ours; he is also a graphic "writer-chiel" and book-maker, a philosophic thinker of the Humboldt order, a founder of colleges and schools, and a general lover of the beauties and amenities of literature. He is a lover of WALTER SCOTT and FENNIMORE COOPER, whom he can read in the original, and he regards our common-school system as one of the best graces and guarantees of republican liberty all the world over. DON DOMINGO is altogether a rare specimen of the Spanish-American chief, and his book is just as rare in its own way, with its fresh and lively pictures of Spanish-American life, its descriptions of natural scenery, and its *résumés* and sketches of Argentine history and those who played their parts in it in his time.

DON SARMIENTO was born in 1811, in the town of San Juan, on the eastern slope of the Andes. His father, DON JOSE SARMIENTO, and his mother, DONA PAULA ALBARRACINE, were of old and respectable families—the latter the highest in DON DOMINGO's estimation, as being descended from a family of Arab chiefs, who had helped to conquer Spain, once upon a time. When the liberated Republicans of San Juan had set up their public school of La Patria, little DOMINGO was one of the four hundred children poured into it at once, and he was from the beginning an apt and precocious learner. Afterward, when the Argentine President, RIVADIVIA, summoned six of the smartest lads of each of the Provinces to Buenos Ayres, in order to be educated by the nation, and then employed as normal teachers in their several districts, young SARMIENTO was among those who were to draw lots for the honor. Luck was against him, and a cloud fell upon the hearth-stone of his parents. "My mother," he says, "wept in silence; my father buried his face in his hands." This trait speaks volumes for the love of instruction which existed among those simple and sequestered Argentine families. The truth is, that the Spanish race, which we are so apt to disparage as regards mental progress and the ability to think and study, is really, and by nature, more apt to learn and more prone to intellectual exercises of every sort than our own race of Anglo-Saxondom. Learning is one of the grand traditions of tradition-loving Spain; and certainly no community in Old England or New-England, in the circumstances of San Juan, would have more eagerly and resolutely sent its crowd of little children to get the benefit of education at a public school than did the parents of that Argentine district. SARMIENTO was early taught to learn and respect learning, both in his own home and under the teaching of the brothers RODRIGUEZ; and he subsequently read and studied under the care of his relations, the priests ORO and ALBARRACINE. In this way he acquired the tastes and capacities of a writer and a lover of literature.

Circumstances did not allow SARMIENTO to become a mere book-worm. They sent him, in 1826, to assist in a dry-goods store at San Juan; and next year they made him a politician, and drove him into the high road of statesmanship. For, being now 16, and in the militia, he was ordered to quit his shop and mount guard; whereupon he wrote an expostulation to his commanding officer and was put into prison. When they let him out, he said SILVIO PELLICO was a poor sniveler, and his book was "the death of the soul." A military frenzy then took possession of DON DOMINGO, and he and his father's family entered into one of the fighting controversies of the period against FACUNDO QUIROGA—a fierce chief of the Federal Party, whose biography SARMIENTO writes with admirable animosity. The SARMIENTOS were forced to take refuge in Chili, where DOMINGO became a shopman, a clerk, and a foreman miner. In 1836, he returned to San Juan, where he joined the educationalists and helped to found a *College for Young Ladies*. He also got up a periodical called *La Zonda*, in which he enunciated great principles so remarkably that Gov. BENAVIDES fined him $26—and as he refused to pay, sent him to jail with manacles on his feet. After enduring some further savage treatment, he was forced to go again to Chili, where he edited the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, and advocated public schools for the people, founded a normal school, wrote spelling books and got up a "School Monitor," under the enlightened ministry of DON MANUEL MONTT.

In 1846 DON MANUEL sent him on an educational tour to Europe, where he saw and conversed with HUMBOLDT, THIERS, GUIZOT, COBDEN, (whom he liked best of all,) and other great men of that day; after which he visited the United States on his way back. He brought from Paris the art of cultivating the silk-worm, and founded a silk-making society. In 1849 he founded the journal *La Cronica*, and wrote several works. In 1851 he went into Buenos Ayres to join Gen. URQUIZA against President ROSAS. After the defeat of the latter and the election of President DURQUE, SARMIENTO went back to Chili for a time. He returned shortly after, and was in 1858 chosen Senator in Congress for the State of Buenos Ayres. In 1859 he succeeded in the grand wish and purpose of his life—that of forming all the States of the Argentine Confederacy into a Union, modeled on that of the United States, and called the United Provinces of La Plata. This state of things still exists.

Since that time DON DOMINGO SARMIENTO has been Governor of his native State of San Juan, Minister to the Republics of Bolivia and Peru, and also Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. While in this country he wrote a life of President LINCOLN, which has been largely circulated in the Argentine Republic, and on his return there he founded a Review called *Ambas Americas*—"Both Americas"—for the purpose of bringing the two countries into more friendly relations, and recording the best features of our civilization for the benefit of his own people.

In the work before us DON DOMINGO gives a number of admirable descriptions and sketches of his country's scenery and people. Coming from a native of that country they are far more true and interesting than anything of the same nature written by strangers. Knowing the Gauchos well, he thus describes

THE GUACHO OUTLAW.

> "The example of this type of character, to be found in certain places, is an outlaw, a squatter, a kind of misanthrope. He is COOPER's Hawkeye or Trapper, with all the knowledge of the wilderness possessed by the latter; and with all his aversion to the settlements of the whites, but without his natural morality or his friendly relations with the savages. The name of gaucho outlaw is not applied to him wholly as an uncomplimentary epithet. The law has been for many years in pursuit of him. His name is dreaded—spoken under the breath, but not in hate, and almost respectfully. He is a mysterious personage; his abode is the pampa, his lodgings are the thistle fields, he lives on partridges and hedgehogs, and whenever he is disposed to regale himself upon a tongue, he lassos a cow, throws her without assistance, kills her, takes his favorite morsel, and leaves the rest for the carrion birds. The gaucho outlaw will make his appearance in a place just left by soldiers, will talk in a friendly way with the admiring group of good gauchos around him; provide himself with tobacco, *yerba maté*, which makes a refreshing beverage, and if he discovers the soldiers, he mounts his horse quietly and directs his steps leisurely to the wilderness, not even deigning to look back; he is seldom pursued; that would be killing horses to no purpose, for the beast of the gaucho outlaw is a bay courser, as noted in his own way as his master. If he ever happens to fall unawares into the hands of the soldiers, he sets upon the densest masses of his assailants, and breaks through them, with the help of a few slashes left by his knife upon the faces or bodies of his opponents; and lying along the ridge of his horse's back to avoid the bullets sent after him, he hastens toward the wilderness, until, having left his pursuers at a convenient distance, he pulls up and travels at his ease. The poets of the vicinity add this new exploit to the biography of the desert hero, and his renown flies through all the vast region around. Sometimes he appears before the scene of a rustic festival with a young woman whom he has carried off, and takes a place in the dance with his partner, goes through the figures of the *cielito*, and disappears unnoticed. Another day he brings the girl he has seduced to the house of her offended family, sets her down from his horse's croup, and reckless of the parents' curses by which he is followed, quietly betakes himself to his boundless abode.
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> This white-skinned savage, at war with society and proscribed by the laws, is no more depraved at heart than the inhabitants of the settlements. The reckless outlaw who attacks a whole troop does no harm to the traveler. The gaucho outlaw is no bandit or highwayman; murderous assaults do not suit his temper, as robbery would not suit the character of the *churriador* (sheep-stealer.) To be sure, he steals; but this is his profession, his trade, his science. He steals horses. He arrives, for instance, at the camp of a train from the interior; its master offers to buy of him a horse of some unusual color, of a particular shape and quality, with a white star on the shoulder. The gaucho collects his thoughts, considers a moment, and replies, after a short silence, "There is no such horse alive." What thoughts have been passing through the gaucho's mind? In that moment his memory has traversed a thousand estates upon the pampa; has seen and examined every horse in the Province, with its marks, color and special traits, and he has convinced himself that not one of them has a star on its shoulder; some have one on their foreheads, others have white spots on their haunches. Is this power of memory amazing? No. NAPOLEON knew 200,000 soldiers by name, and remembered, when he saw any one of them, all the facts relating to him. Therefore, if nothing impossible is required of him, the gaucho will deliver upon a designated day and spot, just such a horse as has been asked for, and with no less punctuality if he has been paid in advance. His honor is as sensitive upon this point as that of a gambler about his debts.
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> Sometimes he travels to the country about Cordova or Santa Fé. Then he may be seen crossing the pampa behind a small body of horses; if any one meets him he follows his course without approaching the new-comer unless he is requested to do so."

There are other very attractive little descriptive essays on the poetical character and the musical character of the people; the *Rastreador*; the *Baqueano*; the *Cantor*, and others which give a life-like idea of the social elements that go to form those distant *United States* of the La Plata. Our space will not allow us to do more than allude to them.

Mrs. MANN has done her part well and faithfully, if we may judge by the closeness with which she evidently follows the original, and which sometimes gives her *lexis* a Spanish cast or countenance. Those who translate from the grave Spanish and long-winded German should always use the easiest style of English *idiom* in furnishing equivalents for those languages. The type of this elegant book is the most beautiful and satisfactory we have seen, and it is ornamented by a well-executed portrait of DON DOMINGO himself.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have published Part IV. of *Good Stories*. It contains "From Hand to Mouth," by FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN, illustrated by SOL EYTINGE, Jr.; "Count Effonest's Home," by PAUL HEYSE, illustrated by CHARLES PARSONS; "Little Peg O'Shaughnessy," illustrated by W. J. HENNESSY; and "A Shabby Genteel Story," by THACKERAY. It is a very entertaining number.

—We have received from Mr. ROBERT TURNER, of this City, Part 29 of the English reprint of DORÉ's Illustrations to the Bible; also Part 14 of DORÉ's Illustrations to the Fables of LA FONTAINE. Mr. TURNER has succeeded Mr. WALTER LOW as the New-York agent for all the publications of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, of London.

—We are requested to say that a friend and relative of the late Major-Gen. PHILIP KEARNY is preparing, gratis, a sketch of the life and services of that brilliant soldier. Any sketches or memoranda of interest concerning Gen. KEARNY and his commands, by officers or soldiers who served with him, who would furnish them out of good will to the dead, would be thankfully received. Address "Anchor," Tivoli Post Office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A JAPANESE CRAB.—We have just been examining a crab bought by a gentleman at Katasei, on Sunday last, for half an itziboo. Nothing very wonderful in that, perhaps, for lots of crabs, at proper seasons, may be had in Yokohama market for less money. Probably so! but this crab took two men to carry it from Katasei into town—it had to be lashed with bamboo on a shutter—and it measures from the extreme point of one claw to the other eleven feet and eight inches! It has four legs on each side, armed at the end with a kind of pointed hook, the most forward a foot or more shorter than the claw, and each shorter than its fore-runner. The body of the creature is about eighteen inches from the eyes to the tail, which latter is folded close to the body, but articulated after the manner of a lobster's tail. The breadth of the back is about a foot, and the shell is thick and knobby, giving the idea of immense strength. It is a creature altogether the most remarkable that we have ever seen.—*Japan Gazette.*

THE CROP OF INDIAN CORN.

Comparative Crops of Corn—Production of 1868—Product of the Ohio Valley—Distribution and Value of Corn Crop—Effect on the Country.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1868.

The month of August is now one-third over, and nothing but most extraordinary natural events, amounting to almost miracles, will prevent the crop of Indian corn from being what it now promises. Instead of a drought we have had a showery Summer, and Indian corn is mostly matured, except in the hardening or ripening process, which will certainly take place, unless frost comes, in September. I am looking out in the Valley of the Ohio, upon the finest crop of corn I have ever seen formed. I assume that it will ripen and be gathered. If it is, the effect on the country will be very great. It is very well for us Americans to suppose, as most Americans do, that the country flourishes by commerce, that is, by swapping jackets. This is an American idea; but neither merchant, manufacturer, mechanic or professional man can live, much less prosper, without good crops. There is always a stock on hand in the country and that will avail us to live along on half crops for two or three years. But in the end deficient crops tell with terrible effect on all classes of business. The truth is, that for two or three years we have not had full crops. We have had crops good enough to get along with, but not full crops; such as is meant in Scripture by a land overflowing with milk and honey. Now, if nothing occurs very extraordinary before October, we shall have an immense crop. And what effect will this have on the business of the country? The Italians made *commerce* the basis of political economy; the French made *land*, and the English, of the school of ADAM SMITH, *labor*. Each is in a certain sense correct. But what is labor without land? And what is commerce without either? It is labor on land which produces crops, and it is the exchange of crops which enriches nations. An immense deal has been said about taxes, but the taxes would have been comparatively nothing if we had full crops. This year, for the first time in several years, we have—unless I am greatly mistaken—full crops. Supposing that to be the case, let us estimate, if we can, the result of a full crop of Indian corn. In doing so, I shall not estimate the crop at more than the natural increase of the last thirty years.

The products of Indian corn in the last three decennial periods were:

In 1840	377,531,875 bushels
In 1850	592,071,104 bushels
In 1860	830,451,707 bushels

The ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850 was 55 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860 was 40 per cent. Supposing the ratio to diminish in the same way, the ratio of increase per annum would be about 3½ per cent., or for nine years, (the crop in the census being that of 1859,) 31½ per cent. This makes the crop of 1868, as near as may be, 1,100,000,000 (eleven hundred millions) of bushels. And now how is this distributed? If we supposed it used only as human food, and allowing one pound average to each person, our Indian corn would support more than an hundred and sixty millions of people!—four and a half times as many as the United States have! But corn is not consumed in this way only, but in many ways. I estimate that what goes into commerce, and first or last reaches the markets, is something like this:

	Bushels.
100,000 beef cattle, at 25 bushels each	15,000,000
6,000,000 of Hogs, at 15 bushels each	90,000,000
100,000,000 gallons of whisky	35,000,000
Human food	30,000,000
Total	170,000,000

I think that not more than this reaches the great markets, but it is not less valuable on that account. Like hay, it becomes the food of immense herds of animals, domesticated on all the farms of this country. In addition to this, there are not less than 6,000,000 of people to whom corn is the chief breadstuff.

Whether this immense mass of grain goes into the markets or not, it is equally valuable to the holders of it. Their cattle, horses, pigs, and families must have it, in some shape. What then is the value of this immense corn crop? I find the *average* price of corn in Cincinnati market was 55 cents per bushel, and this is just about the average for the United States—that West being cheaper and East dearer. Then, eleven hundred millions of bushels of corn, at present prices, are worth *six hundred and five millions of dollars*. If the cotton crop were four millions of bales (which it will not be,) and each bale worth eighty dollars (which is full enough,) it would only be worth half the corn crop. The wheat crop will be worth only about half that of corn. It is by these comparisons that you can see something of what a vast and beneficent gift was made to this country in Indian corn. We have nothing like it. It is the basis of vast wealth and of vast strength.

Let me now show you what Indian corn is to the Valley of the Ohio. Disregarding portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Valley of Ohio is composed of the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. Now see what they have produced:

	In 1840.	1850.	1860.
Ohio	33,668,144	59,978,695	70,637,140
Indiana	28,155,887	52,964,799	69,641,591
Illinois	22,634,211	57,646,984	115,296,779
Kentucky	39,847,120	58,672,591	64,043,633
Tennessee	44,986,188	52,276,223	50,748,266
Totals	169,293,550	281,539,292	370,367,409

In 1840 these States produced 46 per cent. of the whole amount of Indian corn; in 1850 they produced 48 per cent. of the whole; in 1660 they produced 45 per cent.; showing that, notwithstanding the immense growth of this country, these five States still produce the same proportion of the whole amount of corn. Furthermore, these States produced more than *all the rest* of the United States, excluding Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. All New-England, New-York, Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey, do not produce as much corn as the State of Ohio. From what I have said some inferences may be drawn, important in regard to the economy of the future:

1. The States in the Valley of the Ohio have been enabled to maintain this great superiority in the production of corn by their immense quantity of black bottom land, which has the additional value of requiring scarcely any fertilizers.

2. We know that the black loam almost ceases to exist, at least in anything more than small quantities, when we get one State in breadth beyond the Mississippi, and consequently the cultivation of new corn lands will not go on as it has done. So, also, we know, that what is called the Northwest now—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dacotah, Nebraska, &c.—can raise very little Indian corn.

3. It results inevitably from these facts, that let population flow as it may to the Northwest, that country can never be as densely populated as the Valley of the Ohio. Indeed, there is no probability that it will ever reach one-third the density of the States in the Ohio Valley. Michigan and Wisconsin are not increasing at half the rate which those States did. It is no reply to say that these States will produce good wheat and oats. So does Scotland and the north of Europe; but these countries neither are or can be as populous as Italy and France.

4. The great *feeding ground* for the future is the Vallies of the Ohio, the Missouri, and the Lower Mississippi. The centre of wheat production has been steadily going West, till it is now nearly as far as it can go, and hereafter the wheat production will tend rather South than North. The general result of these movements will be to carry population in the next twenty years south of the line it has heretofore been going on. Men may go West to hunt for gold, or build towns on the lines of the railroads, but population in that direction will move very slowly. You see now that Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, &c., do not move with any such rapidity as characterized the growth of the Central Western States. They cannot; the flow of the agricultural population beyond the Mississippi never will be what it was in the States.

I have stated these points briefly; they are suggestive of other movements I have not now time to touch upon. If I were to write a book on political economy I should be inclined to take Indian corn as my text. I would begin with the exceeding beauty of its foliage, the grace of its bending tassels, and proceed to its various products, its power of sustenance, and its wealth-giving properties. BARLOW wrote a poem on hasty pudding, why not I a book on corn?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VERMONT.

Commencement of Middlebury College—Movement to Increase the Endowment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

Those who have been familiar with this village in former years know that its equanimity was little disturbed by the march of improvement. A new house was a thing unheard of, and notwithstanding the educational advantages afforded here, the place rather retrograded than advanced, and for many years its importance relatively diminished. A new era, however, seems to have dawned. A large and handsome warehouse has been erected on the west side of the river. President KITCHEL has also erected a neat and capacious mansion, at a cost of about $10,000. Prof. WEBBER, or his father-in-law, Mr. FAIRBANKS, of *equilibrium reputation*, for him, is building a very fine residence, said to be the most complete in this county, at a cost of about $25,000. Other improvements upon a minor scale are being made. The ice having been broken and a beginning made, others will doubtless follow. The village authorities have also taken down the old school building which has for so many years been an eyesore, and are now erecting in its place a large and neat school edifice, which is to cost about $45,000. This will contain a grammar school connected with the College, as well as a village school.

During the sixty-eight years of its existence, this College has educated 1,120 young men. Nearly one-half of these have become preachers of the Gospel, some of them in our most important cities, and over thirty of them have engaged in the foreign missionary work. She has raised a host of educators. Among these have been eight Presidents of colleges and sixty-three Professors in colleges and theological seminaries. Her sons are found upon the bench, at the bar, at the forum, and in the Senate and the chair of State. They adorn the healing art and shed lustre upon all the walks of life.

The College has, however, been crippled for the want of funds, and scarcely been able to live with the most economical administration of her limited resources. In order to place her upon a more independent footing, the Trustees have engaged in the enterprise of raising an endowment of $150,000. Of this $83,000 has been secured, and the Trustees hope the remainder will soon be added. With so large and honored an Alumni, this surely should be no difficult matter.

Independently of Alumni, there is wealth enough in this State, and, if need be, in adjacent counties, to accomplish more than is proposed, and benefit itself greatly in so doing. This is the great centre of the fine sheep-growing region. Within a few miles of this spot are flocks of sheep, the value of each single one of which is reckoned in thousands of dollars. It is a common thing for families to drive their $1,000 horses and to value them by multiples of the thousand. This whole valley is underlaid with marble. The people of Anddison County should raise and dig up this endowment, and this hint shall be our contribution to the fund.

The beautiful weather this morning brought a large gathering of Alumni and friends of the College into town. Beside, Commencement day is a general holiday in all this section, so that the town overflows with people, and accommodations for man and beast are all taken. An increased number of Alumni was visible in these arrivals, and the academic procession swelled to fair proportions. The church was crowded, the better half of creation being in numerical superiority. President KITCHEL presided, supported by Hon. J. B. PAGE, Governor of the State, Hon. C. T. HULBURD, Rev. Drs. WALKER and PATTON, and other honorable and reverend members of the Board of Corporation. The exercises began with prayer by the President. The orations of the Graduating Class followed in the subjoined order:

Oratio Salutario—G. L. JONES, Hubbardton.
Oration—"Liberty of Opinion," CHARLES N. BELL, Weybridge.
Oration—"Science not Independent of the Moral Element," P. F. BURKE, Middlebury.
Oration—"Chemical Action the Principle of Development," GEO. P. COLLINS, Ferrisburg.
Oration—"Art an Educator," A. E. HIGLEY, Castleton.
Oration—"Commercial Colleges," E. PHILLIPS, Manchester.
Philosophical Oration—"The Pythagorian Doctrine of the Soul," JOEL F. WHITNEY, Wadham's Mills, N. Y.
Oration—"The Practical Ideal," C. H. ROWLEY, Middlebury.
Oration—"Political Associations," JAS. C. WAUGH, St. Louis, Mo.
Oration—"Personal Freedom," WM. W. WAUGH, St. Louis, Mo.
English Oration—"The Two Mythologies," OSCAR D. SCOTT, Townsend.
Oration—"Justice to the Poor in Taxation," A. D. WHITNEY, Moira, N. Y.
Philosophical Oration—"The Illusiveness of Language," GEO. W. ELLIS, Fairhaven.
Scientific Oration—"The Power of Associated Ideas," N. Z. GRAVES, Clinton, N. C.
Valedictory Oration—"Originality," E. H. HIGLEY, Castleton.
Master's Oration—D. J. NEWLAND.

The Valedictory and the Master's Oration are worthy of especial mention for their merit, sound thought and respectable culture.

The degree of A. B. in course was conferred upon the fifteen members of the Graduating Class. That of A. M. in course upon nine young men.

The following honorary degrees were announced, viz.:

A. B. ad eundum—Geo. W. Ware.
A. M.—George M. Blake, George B. Hollister, Edward N. Wood, T. H. Lucia, Anderson C. Dana, Rev. Geo. H. Bailey.
D. D.—Rev. J. A. Sheperd, Ellicott Mills, Md.; Rev. J. L. Taylor, Andover, Mass.
LL. D.—Jacob S. Spalding, Esq.

The exercises closed with prayer and the Benediction by the President. The Corporation dinner was spread at the Addison House, and except as to the hearty participation of the good things provided by the host, was a silent affair, the dinner being taken during an intermission in the exercises.

The Alumni appointed Hon. JOHN W. STEWART, President; Hon. J. C. CHURCHILL, Orator, and Rev. S. L. BLAKE, Poet, for the coming year. L.

LIFE IN LONG BRANCH.

The Twenty-second Regiment Encampment—The Prize Shooting—The Military Ball.

From our Special Correspondent.

STETSON HOUSE, Sunday, Aug. 16, 1868.

The Twenty-second, since they came down here, have had a terrible time of it; they have done everything but fight, and in the absence of that sometime disturber of the symmetry of the tented field, it is within the range of possibility that many of the poor fellows have been hopping themselves into heart disease. Their coming here was such a godsend to the ladies who had exhausted the intellectual resources of the male *habitués* of the place, and were but too eager to pounce upon the first novelty that presented itself, that there has been no rest for them since their arrival. The reception hop at the Continental on Friday evening, following that at the Stetson on the evening previous, was in no way behind it in enthusiasm, while ahead of it in the number present to do honor to the guests. The closing hop—that of the regiment proper—given here last night was not so enjoyable as either of its predecessors. Owing to the fact that it was Saturday evening, and the dancing necessarily had to cease at midnight, there were but two hours for the ball, as the dining hall was not cleared until 10 P. M. The result was that probably a thousand couple tried each to have its little quadrille, polka or mazurka, and that everybody shook themselves fearfully; that much powder was blown up, many trains thrown off the track, but that a good-natured humble-jumble only was the general result. The parlor, too, was crowded; and here those who had the tact to take early possession had an hour or two's pleasant dancing. In all respects but the somewhat essential one, perhaps—the dancing—the military ball was a great success. The ladies were many in number and elaborately gotten up; the gentlemen civilians were as faultless as the models in a merchant tailor's, while the military were brilliant in their handsome uniforms. Among the latter were many members of other organizations than the Twenty-second, several Philadelphia regiments being represented.

THE PRIZE SHOOTING.

The prize shooting at the encampment took place yesterday, in accordance with the arrangement noted in my letter of Friday. The five best shots of each Company, as shown by their record on that day, were yesterday the competitors. The shooting was remarkably good, considering the limited practice of the men. It will be remembered, as necessary to understand the following record, that for the prizes each competitor had but three shots, and that the highest attainable figure was nine—three shots in bull's eye. This record was of course attainable, at the distance of 200 yards, by the most skillful marksmen.

THE ASPINWALL PRIZE.

The Berlin Bronze—Horse and Groom.

This fine piece of bronze was won by Company H.

The average was as follows:

Company A, average	2
Company B, average	2 6-13
Company C, average	2 2-9
Company D, average	1½
Company E, average	3½
Company F, average	4
Company G, average	3½
Company H, average	4 7-12
Company I, average	1 2-5

THE INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

There were ten individual prizes, the member securing the highest number of points obtaining his choice in selection of his prize. Following are the names of the successful competitors, and the prizes selected by them:

First Prize—Stetson medal—Private Gock, F Company.
Second Prize—Roger's medal—Private Barr, A Company.
Third Prize—Field officer's rifle—Private Roux, B Company.
Fourth Prize—Austin medal, Corporal Dunning, E Company.
Fifth Prize—Gold watch, chain and locket—Private Levy, C Company.
Sixth Prize—Smith & Weston revolver, from Capt. Grant—Private Bonnaffon, E Company.
Seventh Prize—Vienna Set Tobacco Drum. Presented by Brigade Quartermaster McLure—Private Dey, H Company.
Eighth Prize—Meerschaum Pipe. Presented by ex-officers—Sergt. Greenfield, F Company.
Ninth Prize—Same by same—Corporal Castree, A Company.
Tenth Prize—Same by Kaldenberg—Private Hendrickson, B Company.

THE PRESENTATION.

The presentation of the prizes was made by Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, opposite the Stetson House, yesterday afternoon. The successful competitors being drawn up in front, were addressed by Mr. WOODFORD, and each presented with his prize. The result is quite satisfactory—not a murmur of discontent being heard among the men, the shooting arrangements being considered in every respect perfect. D. O'C. T.

Gen. Wade Hampton.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. WADE HAMPTON is making himself very conspicuous by his action as a delegate to the Democratic Convention in this City, for which he prepared a portion of their platform, and by his recent inflammatory speeches in which the old fire-eating spirit has full sway, and the North come in for a repetition of the overflow of the *lava* from the volcanic eruptions of their old leaders. In reading one of his recent efforts, I was much struck with the following remark, complimenting himself. He says: "When seven years ago the State had called upon him to serve her in the field, he had obeyed that mandate and cheerfully given all that he possessed for her defence; and when, after the war, she bade him lay down his arms, with equal submission he had obeyed and sheathed a sword which he trusted *bore no mark of shame or dishonor.*"

I have underscored these words, for they have a bearing upon what follows. In the first battle of "Bull Run" this man, as you know, commanded the Black Horse Cavalry. It so happened that his position at one time placed him within short shooting distance of Col. CAMERON, commanding the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, from this City, and knowing him to be a brother of SIMON CAMERON, the then Secretary of War, the time, place and circumstances gave him the opportunity to assail the latter in a very vulnerable point, and in the spirit of Southern chivalry he called for a rifle and shot the Colonel dead. One would suppose that an "honorable" foe, a "high-toned gentleman," would have allowed the chances of war to take the life of this man instead of bringing him to death in that peculiar personal animosity and the ferocity of temper and hate of the North, oftentimes so characteristic of Southern educated men. In olden times—in the days of chivalry—it was not an infrequent occurrence to decide the wager of battle by a personal combat between leaders of opposing forces; but then each had a chance for his life. In this case it was simply a hot-blooded murder. Now, this exhibition of chivalry is a melancholy comment on WADE HAMPTON's remark that "he sheathed a sword which he trusted bore no mark of shame or dishonor." I have never seen this incident of history refuted; but if it can be, so far as WADE HAMPTON is concerned, let it be done—there will be one crime the less off his soul. When the body of Col. CAMERON was taken away by the rebels, it has been stated, over and over again, that BEAUREGARD was appealed to on three several visits to his camp by the sister of the Colonel before he would allow it to be delivered up.

In the Revolutionary War, you know, we had a great many Tories, the ante-types of the Copperheads of the present day. New-Jersey contained a large number, as well as New-York and other adjacent places, but on the conclusion of peace many of them left the country for their country's good, and went to Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. The lenity with which the Southern leaders of the rebellion have been treated is a marvel of the times. Expatriation would have been a merciful punishment, and the rebellious faction which still rears its hydra-head would have hushed its wicked and poisonous tongue, never more to continue a war of words, of bitterness and hate that only requires latitude and it would culminate in blood. Let the people of the North look to it. The enemy in our midst is powerful for evil; prepare for a downfall in Government bonds, in greenbacks and a rise in gold, and in all that we eat, drink and wear; worse than in July, 1864, when gold was 285, if the misfortune should overtake us in the triumph of the Northern and Southern Democrats.

HOBOKEN.

Letter from William Lloyd Garrison.

The London papers publish the following letter from Mr. GARRISON to the Secretary of the English Anti-Slavery Society:

BOSTON, July 4, 1868.

DEAR MR. BARKER: This is the anniversary of American Independence. One year ago to-day I was in Manchester, receiving at a complimentary banquet such an expression of the feelings and sentiments of some of your worthiest citizens, in regard to my anti-slavery labors, and the unconditional emancipation of the entire slave population of the United States, as only a vital interest in the great cause of freedom and humanity could prompt. My eyes moisten and my pulse is accelerated as I recall the occasion, and also the generous reception given to me by the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance; and "last, not least," by the assembly of estimable ladies convened at the Trevelyan Hotel. To all those who participated in these manifestations of personal respect and good-will to my native land, I desire my fraternal remembrances to be given. They so overpowered me by their kindness as to deprive me of all adequate power of speech; but there was no lack of gratitude in my heart.

As I write, the bells in all the steeples are merrily ringing, the roar of cannon is heard on every side, the Star-spangled Banner waves from every flag-staff, the city is handsomely decorated in various quarters, the military companies and civic processions are thronging the streets, the pressure of an excited and jubilant population is immense, and the day is celebrated in a thousand different ways. While four millions of slaves were clanking their chains in hopeless bondage on this anniversary, such exhibitions of hilarity excited my disgust, and filled me with sorrow, but now that not a slave pollutes the soil by his tread, they symbolize a much nearer conformity in practice to the self-evident truths contained in the Declaration of Independence. Nevertheless, the cause of impartial liberty is not so far advanced with us as to warrant any relaxation of vigilance or effort on the part of its advocates. Contempt and hatred of the negro "as a man and a brother" (not as a slave and a chattel) are still widely prevalent, and constitute an immense capital in the hands of political demagogues to carry out their nefarious designs. This negrophobia is nearly eliminated from the Republican Party, so far as political equality is concerned, but it pervades and dominates the pseudo, semi-treasonable and desperately factious Democratic Party in the most absolute manner. That party, glorying in its shame, trampling the Declaration of Independence beneath its feet, proclaiming itself "a white man's party," and going for a "white man's government," is to-day audaciously holding a National Convention in the City of New-York, with reference to the next Presidential election—a Convention largely attended by leading rebels at the South, and by those at the North who, during the rebellion, were in spirit scarcely less hostile to the administration of President LINCOLN. No matter as to the candidate who may be brought into the field by it, in opposition to Gen. GRANT, he will be the standard-bearer of whatever is seditious, whatever is factious, whatever is specially ignorant and depraved, whatever seeks to overturn all that has been done by a loyal Congress to reconstruct the South upon the basis of universal freedom and justice. The approaching struggle between the two parties will be tremendous, again testing the stability of our free institutions to their very foundations. I cannot say that I am wholly without apprehension as to the result; yet my conviction is that the right will triumph, though "saved as by fire." The two lies upon which the Democratic Party depend for success are rum and hatred of the negro. Hence, in the language of Satan, in MILTON's *Paradise Lost*, they exultingly say:

> "With this advantage, then,
> To union, and firm faith, and firm accord,
> More than can be in heaven, we now return
> To claim our just inheritance of old,
> Surer to prosper than prosperity
> Could have assured us; and by what best way,
> Whether of open war or covert guile,
> We now debate."

How essential is the cause of temperance to that of freedom! The more of sobriety, the less of degradation; and as degradation recedes, freedom becomes assured.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

P. S.—Congratulate me that I am getting to be patriarchal! I have now four grandchildren, two having been born within a few days of each other—one a boy, by the wife of my son WILLIAM, and the other a girl, by my daughter FANNY, (Mrs. WILLARD,) who was with me at Manchester. Of course, I am as proud and happy as a grandfather is entitled to be; but, *mirabile dictu!* instead of feeling any older in consequence of these advents, I am growing younger again. You should see me with the two rivals for my regard in my arms!

Address of the New-Jersey Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee.

COMRADES: The roll is again on, and the summons is once more to battle. We had hoped our fighting was all over, and forever, when in 1865, at Appomattox Court-house, the rebellion "unconditionally surrendered." But the Democracy would not have it so, and to-day, with serried ranks of Copperheads and rebels, they again force the nation to combat.

For three years now their bold, bad men have agitated and embroiled the country, as if strife and dissension were their only life and business. They have stood unblushingly by ANDREW JOHNSON, and have defended and upheld his most dangerous usurpations and basest infamies. They have struck hands with his worst creatures, whether Copperheads North or rebels South, against the peace and dignity of the country. They have denounced and obstructed the righteous progress of reconstruction South. They have vilified and maligned the loyal men of the South, many of them our own old comrades in arms. They apologized for the massacres of Memphis and New-Orleans, and now uphold the villainies of the Kuklux Klans. Here in New-Jersey, during the war they refused to let our absent soldiers vote, and branded all Union soldiers as "Lincoln's Mercenaries," and "Lincoln's Hirelings," &c. They rejected the first Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, though their present candidate for Governor boasts he is "glad that slavery is dead—no man gladder," and they now assume to repeal our assent to the second, though equally necessary to the harmony and welfare of the Union. Forgetting, or wishing us to forget the past, they now proclaim, "down with the loyal Governments South," and "up with the rebels to place and power again." In short, through all our dark and bloody past, they had no words of cheer for the patriotism, and loyalty, and conscience of the nation; and now, all their words and acts go to show that the spirit of the rebellion still animates their minds and hearts, and therefore we submit, it would be immeasurably weak and wicked for the Republic again to trust them with its might and majesty, its dignity and power.

Soldiers, what was their recent National Convention but a convention of Copperheads and rebels, an insult to every living soldier, a mockery to the memory of every dead soldier, and an affront to every loyal man and woman throughout the land? What is their elaborate platform but national repudiation, sugar-coated, indeed, yet pure and simple? What is their chosen champion, HORATIO SEYMOUR, but an old-time Copperhead, or half rebel in disguise? What is his recreant associate, but civil war again, open and proclaimed? On the other hand, there stands an old comrade, U. S. GRANT, the standard-bearer of the Republican Party, with the Stars and Stripes firmly in his grasp, and now again, as at Fort Donelson in '62, he "proposes to move immediately upon the enemy's works." His platform, the platform of the Union Republican Party, is the broad and shining platform of justice and humanity. His army and theirs is the grand army of the friends of man, and here and everywhere, now and forever. His cause and theirs, is the old cause, baffled oft, but ever won, of right and truth, and justice for each and for all, even the humblest of God's creatures, the broad continent across and the wide world over.

Soldiers, the issue is thus squarely made up, and now choose ye. Both parties advance to battle with no uncertain candidates and no doubtful platforms. On the one side stands GRANT, our old comrade, the simple, honest soldier, and representative Union man of the war. On the other, HORATIO SEYMOUR, the wily demagogue and trickster, and representative Copperhead of the war. On the one side march the "Boys in Blue," on the other file the "Boys in Gray." On the one side, shoulder to shoulder with GRANT and COLFAX, move SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, MEADE and THOMAS, FARRAGUT and PORTER. On the other, hand in hand with HORATIO SEYMOUR, are LEE and HAMPTON, FORREST and SEMMES. On the one side are the patriotic and loyal—our friends at home, who during the war rejoiced over our victories and mourned over our defeats. On the other are our old enemies, the disloyal and the sympathizers with the rebellion, who then mourned over every rebel defeat and rejoiced over every rebel victory. In short, on the one side stands the nation redeemed and regenerated, panoplied in glory and honor, and full of hope for the future. On the other lies the Confederacy, dead as we thought, but now wakening to life again, and hoping yet for a perfect resurrection through the success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Comrades, how say you, then? Do you still follow your old friends, or have you surrendered to your old enemies? Do you still wear the Union blue, or are you now in favor of the rebel gray? Do you still love the Stars and Stripes, or are you now in favor of the Stars and Bars? No; we will not insult you even by the doubt. Your hearts, we know, still beat true to the Union. You still love the old flag. You still revere the memories of your departed comrades. You still love your old chieftan and leader. You have not forgotten his glorious record of Donelson and Vicksburg, of Chattanooga and Richmond; of Five Forks and Appomattox Court-house, and in November next we feel sure you will again carry his conquering eagles onward to victory.

Organize then, soldiers, for another, and as we trust, last campaign against Copperheads and rebels. We have broken them militarily at the cartridge box, now let us conquer them politically at the ballot box, and thus end their power forever. All up and down the lines the drums now beat, and the bugles sound "Forward." Then fall into line, men, and once more onward to victory. Defenders of the Union and GRANT's old soldiers, let us know only to vote as we shot!

Gen. ROBERT McALLISTER,
Gen. E. L. CAMPBELL,
Gen. JAMES F. RUSLING,
Gen. WM. S. STRYKER,
Col. W. E. POTTER,
Capt. R. H. LEE,
Gen. E. B. GRUBB,
Col. JOHN DANFORTH,
Major B. W. HOXSIE,
Col. WILLIAM WARD.

The Texas Cattle Disease.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following communication from J. R. DODGE, Esq., of the Agricultural Bureau:

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

The present panic in the central meat markets, resulting from the prevalence of the Spanish or Texas cattle fever, seems to be intensified by inconsiderate views and ungrounded fears. Its presence is no mystery; a knowledge of its character, so far as it has been developed during the past twenty years in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and in South Carolina and the highlands of Georgia, would have rendered it certain that the movement of Texas cattle, by river boats and railroad trains, would have infected all the cattle pasturing with or after them, or carried in the cars used by them.

Hitherto the movement has been on foot, and the infection only reached the frontiers, and was in no danger of spreading, as animals taking the disease never communicated it to others; therefore, New-York and Philadelphia felt a profound unconcern even as to the symptoms and history of the disease. Now it is at their doors, through the change in the mode of transit of these cattle of Texas, and the general alarm greatly magnifies an evil that could and should have been averted.

Eighteen months ago the Department of Agriculture, by its statistical division, undertook, not an anatomical or medical investigation, but the collection of facts illustrative of the progress and character of the disease, and ascertained, as far as abundant evidence without an element of contradiction could show, the following general results:

1. That the disease is communicated by Texas cattle, or those from Florida or other parts of the Gulf coast.

2. That the disease itself is unknown in Texas.

3. That the cattle communicating it are not only apparently healthy, but generally improving in condition.

4. That while local herds receiving the infection nearly all die, they never communicate the disease to others.

5. That either a considerable degree in elevation, or a distance of two or three degrees of latitude from the starting point, is necessary to develop the virus into activity and virulency; and further progress of two degrees of latitude and a few weeks' time are sufficient to eliminate the poison from the system.

6. That Texas cattle, removed to other miasmatic sections, as the Mississippi bottoms up to the thirty-sixth parallel, communicate no infection to local herds.

7. Medication has thus far been of no avail.

Many erroneous views prevail. Some people fear it may spread and involve the whole country. There is no danger of it. It can only spread as far as Gulf coast cattle may travel. New-York cattle will not take it from Illinois cattle, though they will from Texas cattle. If Texas cattle are carried to New-York, successive droves of Western stock may be infected by the same cars if no disinfection is employed.

Other persons imagine the disease is caused by travel. But travel on the same parallel to New-Orleans or to Mobile causes no infection to other stock, while a similar journey northward would develop disease. And it is a curious fact that in Mississippi County, Arkansas, near the Missouri line, a sufficient change of latitude but not of climate—upon low-lying lands on the Mississippi—eight hundred head of Texas cattle have mingled safely for months with native herds.

It is a singular disease, but the facts above seem to be well established, and to show that it can be averted by the exclusion of Texas cattle, or by separating them in the transit from native cattle, and thoroughly disinfecting and cleansing the boats and cars in which they are borne. But the safer plan would be to kill and cure them in the West, to carry them to the Eastern markets only in Winter, when the virus, so far as frontier experience goes, is inert.

It is to be hoped that the investigations of Prof. GAMGEE, who is employed by the Department of Agriculture, in connection with other medical men in the West, will shed further light upon the peculiar character of the disease, and the most efficient means of prevention. J. R. D.

National Troops in Tennessee.

The Nashville *Banner* publishes the following letter from the Secretary of War, in reference to the means at the disposal of the Government for the maintenance of law and order in Tennessee, addressed to ISAAC R. HAWKINS, in response to interrogatories addressed by him to the President:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 30, 1868.

The inclosed communication from Hon. ISAAC R. HAWKINS, member of Congress from Tennessee, referred this day by the President to the Secretary of War for consideration and report, is respectfully returned to the President with report that the military forces in the adjoining States, and whose services could readily be made available, are believed to be sufficient to suppress any insurrection against the Government of said State, or any combination formed to oppose the execution of the laws of the United States therein.

The troops will at all times be in readiness to act when an emergency shall arise, which, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, may make it lawful for the President to employ the military forces of the United States to suppress insurrection or to cause the laws to be duly executed.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.
R. MORROW, U. S. A.

The Death of Col. Johnson.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Aug. 15.

The circumstances attending the death of Prof. JOHNSON, late President of Randolph Macon College, are related as follows by a telegram from Terre Haute, Ind.:

"Col. THOMAS C. JOHNSON was killed at Mattoon on Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock. He was in the sleeping car, which is backed on a running switch and left behind at that place. Ascertaining that the train had started, he ran to the front end of the car and jumped out in front, probably forgetting in the excitement of the moment that the car he was on was still in motion. As he jumped out he fell, and the car passed over him. The brakes broke his back and otherwise mutilated him, causing injuries from which he died in about two hours."

Obsequies of R. W. Bro. Sewall Fisk.

The obsequies of R. W. Bro. SEWALL FISK, who was a prominent and highly respected member of the Masonic Fraternity, took place at St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street near Fifth-avenue, yesterday. The edifice was filled to repletion, and many were compelled to stand in the aisles. A large concourse also gathered in front of the Church, vainly endeavoring to gain admittance. The services were conducted by Sir Knight EASTMAN BENJAMIN, the ample yet impressive form of the Episcopal Church being observed. Present on the occasion were members of Morton Commandery of Knights Templar, Adelphic Council, Phœnix Chapter, and the following Lodges: Chancellor Walworth, Pacific, Mariners, Globe, Gramercy, Amity, Doric, York, John D. Willard, Arcturus, Lebanon, Columbian, St. Nicholas, Eureka, Hope, Raymond, Lafayette, Copestone, Tabernacle, Ocean, Constitution, Independent, Royal Arch, Antiquity, Acacia, Sagamore, Silentia, Greenwich, Munn, Atlas, Continental, Benevolent, Prudence and Mystic Tie. Many of the members appeared in regalia, and the officers bore in their hands their staffs of office draped in mourning.

For nearly twenty years the representatives in the Grand Lodge of this State have seen Brother FISK at the door of the Grand Lodge Room, in his capacity of Grand Tiler of the Grand Lodge of this State. During that time his history has been the history of Masonry in this jurisdiction; for, during the stormy time through which the fraternity has passed in those years, he has ever been a faithful and wary sentinel at its outer door; and every measure brought before it, whether adopted, rejected or laid aside, has received from him the impress of his ideas and comments that were valuable, because they came from a venerable source, and were never uttered until fully digested. He died at the ripe age of eighty years, and since 1816 has been closely linked to the fraternity. In that year he was made a Mason in Boston, and aspiring to the highest position in the craft, subsequently became a member of all the various rites in Masonry. At the time of his death he was a member of Mariner's Lodge, No. 67, of which he was a Past Master; Phœnix Chapter, No. 2; Adelphic Council, No. 7; Morton Commandery, No. 4; the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, the Grand Council, the Grand Commandery, Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, and of the Rite of Memphis. About the year 1850 he was appointed Grand Tiler of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and subsequently of the Grand Council and Grand Commandery, and held these responsible positions from that time to the day of his death—an Assistant Grand Tiler having been appointed at the last session of the Grand Lodge to assist him in his duties, in consequence of his feeble health. He also held at one time the position of Assistant Grand Lecturer, and has always been considered an active working Mason. During his vigor he was always held as an authority on all disputed matters relative to Masonic usage, and his opinion was held in high respect by the craft. By the officers and members of the Grand Lodge he was at all times greatly respected; and when illness prevented him, during the last session, from occupying his accustomed position, his absence was a source of sincere regret.

The coffin containing the remains was placed in front of the altar, and at the conclusion of the service an opportunity was given those present for viewing for the last time the features of the deceased. The remains were then taken to the hearse and conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, their final resting place.

The procession, which was a long one, was composed for the most part of members of lodges. At the grave the funeral rites of the Masonic order were performed, and a last tribute of respect paid to the lamented dead.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society was held in the Broome-street Chapel, on Friday evening last; WM. W. CORNELL, President, in the chair. The following is a summary of the work of the missionaries for the past month: Sermons preached, 85; prayer meetings held, 99; class meetings, 108; visits to Sunday-schools, 49; missionary and pastoral visits, 3,171; visits to the sick, 168; families prayed with, 621; pages of tracts distributed, 6,298; baptisms, 8; funerals, 30. Arrangements have been completed to lay the corner-stone of the new church in Perry-street, near Greenwich-street, on Friday next, (21st inst.,) at 3 o'clock P. M. This church is to be built under the auspices of this Society. The mission schools have all been kept open during the hot weather; and the officers and teachers of the various missions are worthy of all praise for their constancy in the labor of love.

A BRIEF RIOT.—At a late hour on Saturday evening, JOSEPH GLANCEY was arrested in Third-avenue, near Seventieth-street, by Officers GREENE and BARRETT, of the Nineteenth Ward, on a charge of being disorderly. While on their way to the Station-house the officers were attacked by a gang of roughs, headed by PATRICK FEURE, an Inspector for the Croton Board, who beat the officers and rescued the prisoner. FEURE was subsequently arrested in a Second-avenue liquor-store, after a desperate resistance, by the above-named officers. During the melee Officers HOFFMAN and MASHAY were hit on the head with stones thrown by the crowd. A Metropolitan fireman, named A. DAVISON, was also arrested. They are held for examination.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Officer MARTINOTT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, accompanied by other officers, made a descent upon the premises 142 No. Hester-street, on Saturday night, and arrested the proprietor, MICHAEL HOFLISCH, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house and a resort of disreputable characters of both sexes. Some ten or twelve male and female inmates of the "den" were also arrested. The accused were all arraigned before Alderman O'BRIEN yesterday at the Tombs, who held HOFLISCH to bail for trial, and committed the others for disorderly conduct.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—WM. BARNES, of No. 71 Grand-street, caused the arrest of KATE KAVANAGH, a native of Troy, aged 21, and residing at No. 27 Grand-street, she being charged with felonious assault. BARNES, in his affidavit, stated that the prisoner had stabbed him in the back with a knife and inflicted a severe wound. KATE, in answer to the charge, stated that BARNES had abused her and struck her four or five times, when she retaliated with her penknife. She was committed by Justice SHANDLEY, of the Jefferson Market Court.

THE WEATHER.—From observations taken at the Central Park Observatory it appears that the mean temperature of the week ending on Saturday was 72° 74'. Saturday was the warmest day and Thursday the coolest. The difference of range was 26° 90'. The prevailing winds were from the west, and the atmosphere, as is usual when winds from that quarter are blowing, was very dry. Rain fell on the 9th, 11th and 12th. A distant peal of thunder was heard on the 11th, at 4:15 P. M.

A DESPERATE WOMAN.—MARY ANN CRIMMINS, the young woman residing at No. 76 James-street, upon whom, it is alleged, an operation was performed by Mrs. MARY JULIA WILLIAMS, *alias* Wolf, for the purpose of producing an abortion, was yesterday removed to Bellevue Hospital. This course was taken in consequence of threats made by the patient to commit suicide. She is yet in a very critical condition.

INCENDIARISM.—Between 1 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the following buildings were set on fire, but in each case the Police extinguished the flames before they made any headway: A cooper's shop in Third-street, between North Fifth and North Sixth streets, E. D.; a building attached to the foundry of JOHN SQUIER & BRO., North Fourth and Fifth streets, and a small frame building used for an office, corner North Fourth and Fifth streets.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon GEORGE W. BASSELL, aged 11 years, was run over and instantly killed by a car on the South Fourth-street Railroad, driven by JOSEPH YOUNG. The latter was arrested and held in bonds to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

ROWDYISM.—Yesterday afternoon a crowd of roughs engaged in a desperate fight in Grand-street, near Smith-street, E. D., but they were quickly surrounded by a number of officers from the Stagg-street Station-house, who arrested Frederick Cauback, John Smith, Francis Snyder, Jacob Daslin, Charles Bowers, Isaac Bowers and Wm. Bowers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Saturday, Officer NELSON, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, stationed at New-Lotts, arrested WILLIAM H. DICKENSON on the complaint of Mr. ISAAC C. PEDRICK, of Atlantic-avenue, East New-York. The charge is that the accused, on the night of the 13th inst., attempted to break into the house of complainant. It appears that at the time alluded to, the accused had climbed up one of the awning posts and was in the act of trying to open the window of the room in which Mr. PEDRICK and his wife were in bed; that Mrs. PEDRICK was awake at the time, and hearing the noise made by the accused in attempting to open the window blinds, alarmed her husband, who seized a revolver, which was already charged, and went to the window. The accused, finding himself in rather close quarters, and understanding the situation thoroughly, at once feigned to be drunk, and exclaimed, "O! (hic) Mr. PEDRICK, don't (hic) shoot me, (hic) I am seek(hic)ing GREGORY, the (hic) painter (hic)." He was allowed to depart, then, for convenience sake to Mr. PEDRICK, but was arrested on Saturday and fully identified as the person who attempted to open the window blind. He was taken before Justice SEAMAN, who held him for further examination.

LEARNING, JUNK AND JUSTICE.—Capt. JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct, allows such a report as the following to leave his Station-house:

> "WATSON is charged by complainant with selling a quantity of feed-bags, forty-eight in number, to a junkman that was left in her charge for to be mended valued at $12."

The person referred to was SILVENI WATSON, colored, and 44 years of age, who, it appears, took the bags from WILLIAM SHIPMAN, and was arrested therefor. The junkman, JOHN O'DONALD, was arrested also, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Both were on Saturday, taken before Justice CORNWELL, who sent SILVENI to the Penitentiary for three months—not for being black—but because she failed to mend the junkman valued at $12, and the junkman being young and likely, was discharged for not being "mended."

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—THOMAS McGUIRE, a young man 21 years of age, was drowned while bathing in the Gowanus Canal, at the foot of Nelson-street, on Saturday evening. The body was recovered about twenty-five minutes after the drowning, and was conveyed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 47 Church-street.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Third Monday Calendar.

MARINE COURT.

COURT NOTICE.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS—HOW DETERMINED—THE UNION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY IN TENNESSEE DURING THE WAR—THE ACTS OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR ANDREW JOHNSON TO BE CONSIDERED.

The Mayor, &c., of Nashville et al. vs. William F. Cooper.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court.

This cause is brought before us by a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee. The defendant in error brought the suit in the Circuit Court of Davidson County, in that State. The declaration alleges trespasses upon real estate, and the asportation and conversion of chattels. The Mayor and Aldermen pleaded the general issue. Smith presented a petition to the Court in which the suit was pending, praying for the removal of the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States for that district. The other defendants presented a like petition. The petition of Smith sets forth that the trespasses complained of, if committed, were committed during the rebellion, by authority of the President of the United States, under an order issued by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, an officer of the United States, holding command of the district within which the trespasses are alleged to have occurred, which order was approved by Andrew Johnson, then an officer of the United States and the Military Governor of the State of Tennessee. The petition of the Mayor and Aldermen alleges that at the time of the commission of the alleged trespasses their co-defendant, Smith, was the acting Mayor of Nashville, and that the persons acting with him as Aldermen and Councilmen and said Smith held their positions as Mayor and Aldermen as the appointees and agents of the Government of the United States, appointed under the authority of the President of the United States, by the then Military Governor of Tennessee, to serve the lawful military purposes of the said President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of the forces thereof in the suppression of the rebellion, and that all the acts complained of, if done, were done under the authority and for the benefit of the United States and the army thereof; and that the said acting Mayor and Aldermen, at the time when the trespasses are alleged to have been committed, had received military orders from the said Military Governor, under the authority of the Secretary of War of the United States, and also from the military officers of the United States having command of the district, to do all the things which were done, or are alleged to have been done by the defendants. Both petitions were verified by affidavit. The cause was removed to the Circuit Court of the United States according to the prayer of the defendants. A motion was made then to dismiss the suit from that Court upon the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the cause. The motion was sustained. It appears from the entry that the Court held that the defendants had "failed to show that they are entitled to have this cause removed from the Circuit Court of Davidson County, Tennessee, to this Court for hearing, under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act in relation to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases,' and the act amendatory thereof, passed May 11, 1866, and that the said acts of Congress, so far as they authorize and provide for the removal of causes from the State to the Federal courts in cases where the petitioner shall show that the acts complained of were done under the order of the President or Secretary of War, or of a military commander, or otherwise than under an act of Congress, are unconstitutional and void." It was ordered and adjudged "that said cause be dismissed and remanded to the Circuit Court of Davidson County, and that the defendants * * * pay all the costs incurred in this Court, for which execution may issue." The writ of error is prosecuted to reverse that order. It does not appear that any question was raised in the Court below as to the regularity of the proceedings by which the case was removed from the Circuit Court of the State to the Circuit Court of the United States. Nor does it appear to have been denied that the acts of Congress referred to embraced the case, and, if valid, gave the right to have the transfer made. We are, therefore, relieved from the necessity of considering those subjects. We have found nothing in the record and nothing in the statutes which, as we think, authorizes a doubt or objection as to either point. The judgment of the Court proceeded upon the ground of the constitutional invalidity of the provisions in the acts referred to, which relate to the subject. We have not had an opportunity to see the opinion of the Court, and no argument has been submitted to us in behalf of the defendant in error. We are therefore at a loss to imagine what train of reasoning conducted the learned Judge to the conclusion announced in the order, and hence are constrained to examine the subject without reference to the particular views which controlled the decision. Before adverting to the constitutional question, there is another feature of the order which calls for remark. The Court held that it had no jurisdiction whatever over the case, and yet gave a judgment for the costs of the motion, and ordered that an execution should issue to collect them. This was clearly erroneous. If there were no jurisdiction there was no power to do anything but to strike the case from the docket. In that view of the subject the matter was as much *coram non judice* as anything else could be, and the award of costs and execution was consequently void. Such was the necessary result of the conclusions of the Court. The Court has the power to declare an act of Congress to be repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore invalid. But the duty is one of great delicacy, and only to be performed where the repugnancy is clear and the conflict irreconcilable. Every doubt is to be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of the law. The question before us relates to the 4th and 5th sections of the statute of 1863, and the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th sections of the statute of 1866. They provide, in respect to the acts specified, and all acts done or omitted to be done, "under any law of Congress," or "by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or any military officer of the United States holding command" of the place where such act or omission occurred, that such an authority shall be a defence in all courts for all concerned, to any civil action or criminal prosecution for the acts or omissions complained of. They provide further for the removal, in the manner prescribed, of all such cases, before or after final judgment, from the State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States. The Constitution provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts, as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish," and that this power "shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution and the laws of the United States." The other particulars of the grant of power it is not necessary in this case to consider. The power here under consideration is given in general terms. No limitation is imposed. The broadest language is used. "All cases" so arising are embraced. None are excluded. How jurisdiction shall be acquired by the inferior courts, whether it shall be original or appellate, or original in part and appellate in part, and the manner of procedure in its exercise after it has been acquired, are not prescribed. The Constitution is silent upon those subjects. They are remitted without check or limitation, to the wisdom of the Legislature. The sixth article declares that "the Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof," * * "shall be the supreme law of the land." The grant of the judicial power contains no such qualification. It is declared to extend "to all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States," without distinction or discrimination as to the latter; nor is there any restriction as to the tribunals—State or Federal—in which they may arise. Wherever found, they are within the reach of this authority, and subject for its exercise to the law-making power of the nation. As regards all courts of the United States inferior to this tribunal, two things are necessary to create jurisdiction, whether original or appellate. The Constitution must have given to the court the capacity to take it, and an act of Congress must have supplied it. Their concurrence is necessary to vest it. It is the duty of Congress to act for that purpose up to the limits of the granted power. They may fall short of it, but cannot exceed it. To the extent that such action is not taken, the power lies dormant. It can be brought into activity in no other way. Jurisdiction, original or appellate, alike comprehensive in either case, may be given. The constitutional boundary line of both is the same. Every variety and form of appellate jurisdiction within the sphere of the power, extending as well to the courts of the States as to those of the nation, is permitted. There is no distinction in this respect between civil and criminal causes. Both are within its scope. Nor is it any objection that questions are involved which are not all of a Federal character. If one of the latter exist, if there be a single such ingredient in the mass, it is sufficient. That element is decisive upon the subject of jurisdiction. "A case in law or equity consists of the right of the one party as well as the other, and may be truly said to arise under the Constitution, or a law of the United States whenever its correct decision depends upon the right construction of either." The rule applies with equal force where the plaintiff claims aright, and where the defendant claims protection, by virtue of one or the other. (Martin *vs.* Hunter's lessee, 1 Wheat. 314; Cohens *vs.* Virginia, 6 ib. 264; Osborne *vs.* The Bank of the United States, 9 ib. 821.) It is the right and the duty of the National Government to have its Constitution and laws interpreted and applied by its own judicial tribunals. In cases arising under them, properly brought before it, this Court is the final arbiter. The decisions of the Courts of the United States within their sphere of action, are as conclusive as the laws of Congress made in pursuance of the Constitution. This is essential to the peace of the nation and to the vigor and efficiency of the Government. A different principle would lead to the most mischievous consequences. The Courts of the several States might determine the same questions in different ways. There would be no uniformity of decisions. For every act of an officer, civil or military, of the United States, including alike the highest and the lowest, done under their authority, he would be liable to harrassing litigation in the State Courts. However regular his conduct, neither the Constitution nor the laws of the United States could avail him, if the views of those tribunals and of the juries which sit in them should be averse. The authority which he had served and obeyed would be impotent to protect him. Such a Government would be one of pitiable weakness, and would wholly fail to meet the ends which the framers of the Constitution had in view. They designed to make a Government not only independent and self-sustained, but supreme in every function within the scope of its authority. The judgments of this Court have uniformly held that it is so. (United States *vs.* Peters, 5 Cr. 115; U. S., Ableman *vs.* Booth et al., 21 Howard 306; Freeman *vs.* How, 24 *ibid.* 46.) The jurisdiction here in question involves the same principles, and rests upon the same foundation with that conferred by the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789. The constitutionality of that provision has been uniformly sustained by the unanimous judgment of this Court whenever the subject has been presented for adjudication. The twelfth section of the act of 1789, and the thirty-second section of the act of the 2d of March, 1833, relating to revenue officers, present the same question. We are not aware that a doubt as to the validity of either has ever been expressed by any Federal Court. The acquiescence is now universal. The fourth and fifth sections of the act of 1863 are copied largely from the eighth section of the act of Feb. 8, 1815. (3 Stat., 198.) That act expired by its own limitation at the close of the then existing war. The section referred to was continued in force for one year in the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1815. (3 Stat., 233.) See also the third section of the act of March 3, 1817. (3 Stat. 396.) We entertain no doubt of the constitutionality of the jurisdiction given by the acts under which this case has arisen. The validity of the defence authorized to be made is a distinct subject. It involves wholly different inquiries. We have not had occasion to consider it. It has no connection whatever with the question of jurisdiction.

The order of the Court below is reversed. An order will be remitted that the cause be reinstated, and that the Court proceed in it according to law.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15, 1868.

$5,000 5-20s C, '62	114⅜	10 Fourth Nat. B.	104½
20,000 do	114	10 Cary Improvement	10⅜
2,500 do	113⅝	10 do	10⅜
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜	400 Adams Ex.	48
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	111⅜	25 do	48¼
6,000 do	111⅜	35 do bet. call	48⅜
50,000 5-20s, C. '65 new	108⅜	10 do s60	47
60,000 do	108⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅜
37,000 do	108	50 Amer. Ex.	40
120,000 5-20s, C, '67	108⅜	250 Mer. U. Ex.	22⅜
90,000 do	108	100 do	22½
20,000 do	108⅜	800 N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅝
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	64⅜	100 do 2d call	127⅛
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	63⅜	500 Erie R.	52¾
10,000 do	63⅛	200 do	52⅞
1,000 Ga. St. 6s	89	300 do	53⅜
7,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c. bet. call	71⅞	25 do	53⅜
		30 do	53⅜
		200 do 2d call	52⅞
5,000 do	72	50 U. S. Ex.	41⅝
5,000 do 2d call	72	30 Reading R.	90
6,000 do	71⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅜
2,000 Erie 4th M.	93⅜	100 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	85⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, O. Bs	117	14 Cl. & Tol.	100
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	200 do	99⅜
16,000 Chi. R. I. & P. 7s	95	100 Mil. & St. P. s10	73⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	77⅜	450 M. & St. P. Pf.	81
1,000 Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	99	400 Tol. W. & W.	50⅜
5,000 N. Y. & N. H. B., 6s	97	100 Clev. P. & Ash. R. bet. call	98⅞
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	89⅜		
7,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	78	100 P. F. W. & C. s10	108
9,000 Han. & St. Jos. Con. Bds.	94	100 do	108
		100 do	107⅞
40 Continental Bank	102⅜	100 do s30	107⅞
15 Marine Bank	150	100 do 2d call c	108
25 Cent. National	107⅜	100 do	107⅞
100 Cumber. Coal P.	31	100 New-Jersey C. R.	119
100 W. U. Tel.	33⅞	300 Ohio & M. R. s60	29
100 do 2d call	33⅜	100 do	29⅜
100 Quicksilver	21⅜	100 do b30	29⅜
300 do 2d call	21	20 Chi. & Alton	139
50 Pacific Mail	101⅞	100 Bost., H. & E.	21⅜
200 do	102	300 do 2d call	21⅜

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	107⅝	25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	113⅝
1,000 do	108	25,000 do	113⅝
30,000 do	108	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	108	5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c	65	400 Mil. & St. P.	73⅜
20,000 Tenn St 6s, new	63⅜	700 Tol., W. & W.	50⅜
100 Adams Ex.	48⅜	200 do s3	50⅜
100 do s3	48	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅜
100 do	48	100 do s3	81⅜
300 U. S. Ex. Co.	41	100 do	81⅜
300 Mer. U. Ex.	22⅜	300 do s3	81
100 do	22¾	300 do	81
100 Pacific M. s3	102	100 P. F. W. & C. s3	108
100 do s30	101⅞	100 do	108
400 West. U. Tel.	33⅞	300 O. & M. R. s3	29⅜
1200 do	33⅞	100 do	29⅜
200 N. Y. Cen.	126⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅜
500 do s3	126⅞	100 do s3	84⅜
2300 do	127	200 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅜
500 Erie R.	53	100 do	86⅜
100 do	53	500 Clev. & Tol.	100
2800 do	53⅜	100 do	100
500 do	53⅜	200 Chic., R. I. & P. c	111⅜
400 do	53⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	82⅜
100 Reading R. b3	90⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
300 Bos., Hart. & Erie	21⅜		
100 do	21⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,500 Tenn. 6s, new	63⅜	100 Mil. & St. P.	73⅜
300 Am. Ex.	40⅜	100 do	73⅜
300 Adams Ex. c	48⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅜
500 do	47⅝	700 do	81⅜
500 do s60	47⅝	100 do	81⅜
100 do	47⅝	100 P. Ft. W. & C.	108⅜
100 do	47⅝	100 do b3	108⅜
200 U. S. Ex.	41⅜	100 do	108⅜
100 Pacific Mail s30	101⅜	100 O. & Miss. R. c	29⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex.	22⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅜
750 West. U. Tel.	33⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. b3	127⅜	100 do b3	86⅜
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅜	100 do	86⅜
150 Erie R.	54⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	100
600 do	54	200 do	99⅞
1800 do s3	53⅜	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	111⅜
200 do	53⅜	100 do	111⅜
100 Chi. & Alt. R.	138	100 do	111⅜
100 Tol., W. & W.	50⅜	600 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	81⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 17—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,947,166
Decrease in Specie	1,830,577
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,116,067
Decrease in Deposits	8,115,405
Increase in Circulation	30,713

	Aug. 17, 1867.	Aug. 15, 1868.	Aug. 8, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital.	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$82,920,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	253,332,411	277,808,620	279,755,786
Gold and Gold Notes	5,920,557	22,953,850	24,784,727
Other L. Tend'r	74,951,548	72,935,481	74,051,548
Deposits	194,046,591	223,561,087	231,716,492
Circulation	33,669,757	34,114,087	34,074,374
In Sub-Tres'y	135,284,162	84,290,221	79,260,668

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 17, 1867.
On deposits	$231,716,492	$223,561,087	$194,046,591
Circulation	34,074,374	34,114,087	33,669,757
Total	$265,790,866	$257,675,174	$227,716,348
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$66,447,716	$64,418,793	$56,929,087
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	98,836,275	95,889,331	79,972,305
Excess	$32,388,459	$31,470,538	$23,043,218

The Import trade of the Port of New-York during the past week has been on a comparatively moderate scale, though prices of most kinds of foreign goods and merchandise have favored buyers, influenced, to some extent, by the depression in Gold. The week's importation has been to the foreign specie value of only $4,312,898, against $6,046,093 the preceding week. Of foreign Dry Goods, the amount marketed (including withdrawals from warehouse) was slightly in excess of the aggregate entries at the port. In Groceries, the movements were restricted, and the tendency of values was downward. More firmness was noticeable in metals, though not accompanied by any special activity. A buoyant market was reported for Calcutta Linseed, which was in much more request. Unfavorable accounts from the whaling fleet led to an advance in Whale Oil, on an increasing inquiry. The Export trade of the port was fairly active, chiefly in the line of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tobacco, Petroleum, Naval Stores, Hay, and most other leading articles of domestic produce, save Cotton, in which there was no considerable outward movement. Of Hay, some 3,000 bales have been shipped hence to British ports within about a fortnight, mainly in response to English orders. The foreign crop news has been generally favorable to an active export call for our agricultural products at remunerative prices. The home advices, as given at great length in the TIMES during the week, have been of very assuring purport, as regards the result of the harvest and the prospect of growing corn. At the Produce Exchange, the dealings in Breadstuffs have been less extensive, and, under the encouraging crop reports and the fall in Gold, prices have been on the decline during the closing days of the week. The most active business has been in Corn; the receipts and sales of Wheat have been large, the Eastern trade having been the principal buyers. A moderate demand has been experienced for hog products at somewhat irregular prices—Pork leaving off at lower figures. Cotton has been in light request, with but slight changes in quotations. Most of the week's sales were to Spinners. Wool and Tobacco have attracted more attention at buoyant rates. The ocean freight market has been quiet and depressed, with 468 vessels of all classes in port at the close.

Some increase of the speculative and mercantile (especially the latter) demand for Money has been noted, and the Banks have been preparing for the anticipated active requirements, in the way of currency, of the early Fall trade, but the accumulation of capital at this point has been so decided that accommodation has been available to responsible borrowers at reasonably steady rates, no quotable change having occurred in call-loan figures, though a little more firmness has been perceptible in the discount line. The weekly returns of the City Banks show a falling off in nearly all the leading items, the most material decrease having been of over eight millions in the aggregate deposits. The United States Sub-Treasury has added over five millions to its cash balances as the result of the week's business, which embraced receipts from all sources of $19,638,370, against disbursements on all accounts of $14,336,420. The Bank Clearing-house reports the exchanges for the week at $482,533,952, or a daily average of $80,422,325, against a daily average of $99,500,000 the preceding week. The balances for the week were $20,037,255. The Gold speculation has been less vigorous, the offerings having been more liberal and the general demand less urgent. The Customs drain has averaged about $479,500 a day. The Export call has been unimportant. Over a million of specie was received from California during the week. The dealings at the Stock Board and in the Street, in the Public Funds, as well as in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property, indicated diminished confidence in ruling values, which were depressed materially toward the close, in part by the forcing process, and to some extent because of apprehensions of impending disturbance in the long-maintained ease in Money. The Foreign Exchange market suffered from the pressure of a supply of bills, particularly of the second class, largely in excess of the wants of buyers, and it closed weak and feverish.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,312,898, against the total entries of $4,673,114 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,209,312 against $3,928,544 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $653,493, against $601,888 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,877,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 1,794 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,628.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	July 11	$4,363,244
February	20,402,462	July 18	4,680,842
March	25,213,380	July 25	5,838,183
April	21,397,845	Aug. 1	5,695,166
May	21,673,084	Aug. 8	6,046,093
June	19,633,487	Aug. 15	4,312,898
July 4	2,959,811		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$157,498,332
Against same time 1867			167,0[illegible],015
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,[illegible],683

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	July 8	$2,452,598
February	14,021,586	July 15	2,317,411
March	13,563,450	July 22	2,638,195
April	14,739,210	July 29	2,976,585
May	15,333,559	Aug. 5	2,503,994
June	11,308,909	Aug. 12	3,209,312
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$99,514,835
Against same time 1867			117,833,732
Decrease since Jan. 1			$18,318,897
Gold, Aug. 15, 1868			146⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Aug. 17, 1867			140⅝ ⅌ cent

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	July 11	$3,947,891
February	4,203,829	July 18	2,094,138
March	3,634,912	July 25	1,463,249
April	6,098,119	Aug. 1	735,592
May	15,936,231	Aug. 8	2,896,532
June	11,823,628	Aug. 15	653,493
July 4	2,373,657		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$63,268,156
Against same time 1867			40,720,461
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,547,695

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	June	$3,944,906
February	4,132,576	July	3,112,094
March	3,196,196	Aug. 7	806,351
April	3,797,430	Aug. 13	702,000
May	4,303,656	Aug. 15	389,893
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$27,455,723
Against same time 1867			18,995,126
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,460,597

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$7,204,890	January	$16,016,801
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,964	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,063,376
June	8,208,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	13,798,213
Aug. 1	175,000	Aug. 1	92,000
Aug. 8	2,549,000	Aug. 8	414,600
Aug. 15	2,877,000	Aug. 15	278,000
Total	$71,896,968	Total	$59,757,581
To date, 1867	77,035,915	To date, 1867	39,463,199

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 17, '67.
American Gold Coin	147@145¾@148@148⅝	140⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅛@113⅜	113⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅝@109¾@107	108⅜
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	109⅛@108⅜	102⅜
New-York Central	126@128⅝	105⅛
Erie	56⅞@51⅝@54⅞@52½	70⅞
Rock Island	111⅞@101⅜	103⅛
Michigan Southern	86@84⅝@84	82⅝
Hudson River	137⅜@135⅞	124
Northwestern	82@81⅝@82	46⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	109⅛@107⅞@108	105⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88@85⅞@86	93
Reading	91⅞@90⅛@90⅛	105⅞
Northwestern Preferred	82@81⅝@81⅝	70⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅜@29⅛@29⅜	27⅜
Pacific Mail	104⅛@101⅝@101⅞	146⅞
Western Union Telegraph	34⅛@33⅛@33⅜	45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82⅞@81	66
St. Paul Common	74⅞@73⅞@73⅞	

*Ex 10 ⅌ cent. dividend.

Money was in comparatively slack request on Saturday and rates were easy for street borrowers, within a range of 3@5 ⅌ cent. on call. The Government houses were freely supplied at the minimum figure. A little more firmness was noted in the discount market, first-class business paper having been quoted at 6@7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, on a more discriminating demand, particularly from the City Banks, which report as the result of the week's business, a loss of $8,155,405 of deposits, $1,830,577 of specie, and $1,116,067 of legal-tender notes; with a contraction of $1,947,166 in the loan averages.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $822,524 06; payments, $479,722 38; balance, $84,290,221 23. The receipts include for Customs, $322,000; for Gold Notes, $48,000.

The Gold speculation was weak and spiritless on Saturday, a further decline having occurred in the price, on restricted dealings. The range of the day was from 146⅜, the highest, down to 146⅛, the lowest figures; the closing price was 146⅜. The specie exports were confined to $24,450 by the *City of Baltimore* for Liverpool, making a total shipment for the week of only $653,493. The Government office disbursed during the week, but $278,000 in the form of coin interest, against a Customs revenue in coin of $2,877,000. Foreign exchange closed dull and nominal, at 109⅛@109⅜ for the best sixty-day sterling drafts. The California steamer delivered $389,895 in specie, late on Saturday.

The offerings of the Public Funds were again quite liberal on Saturday, and, in the absence of an adequate demand from any source, prices further declined ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent., closing dull and heavy.

A little more spirit was evinced at the Stock Boards, in the railway speculation, Erie shares leading off with a rise from 51⅞ at the opening to 54⅜ as the highest figures of the day. The latest transactions indicated a less confident and less buoyant market, the tendency at the close having been toward lower prices, under an adverse interpretation of the weekly Bank return. The closing Stock figures compare as follows with the latest quotations of Friday:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	107⅞
American Gold Coin	147	146⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅜	63⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93	93
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	72
New-York Central	126⅞	126⅜
Erie Railway	52⅜	52⅜
Reading Railway	90⅜	90⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	*101⅜
Northwest Common	82⅜	82
Northwest Preferred	81⅜	81⅜
Michigan Southern	84	84⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107⅞	108
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅞	86
Pacific Mail Company	102	101⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81	81
St. Paul Common	73⅜	73⅛

* Ex 10 ⅌ cent. dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	107⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	10-40 reg	104½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102	Illinois war loan	99
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. War L.	100
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex c.	64⅜
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	95	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	63⅝
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876	95	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., n. b.	53
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Georgia 6s.	89
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99½	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71⅜
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri 6s.	93
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	Louisiana 6s.	63
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s.	132
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Connecticut 6s.	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Irving	108
America	143	Metropolitan	136
North River	108	Nassau	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Shoe and Leather	121
Seventh Ward	111	Continental	102⅜
State of New-York	115	Commonwealth	115
Commerce	121	Importers' & Trad's	125
Ocean	108	Park	151
American Exchange	120	Central National	107⅜
Chatham	145	Fourth National	104
Bank of N. America	109	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Erie 1s. 4th ind. 1880	93	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97⅜
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	117	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	117	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ c. after 1870	100	Chic. & Alton Inc.	101
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91⅜	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	81	Peninsula R. R. bonds	90
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	100⅜
Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	73	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10	95
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93⅜
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77⅜	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	99	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	76
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	95		

The Treasury Department issued last week $117,380 in National Bank, and $540,806 in fractional currency. It redeemed and destroyed $472,800 of old and worn-out fractional currency. The grand total issue of National Bank currency, thus far, has been $309,298,706. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $9,389,836, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,908,870. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks to date, is as follows: For circulating notes, $341,643,300; for deposits of public money, $38,052,350; total, $379,705,650.

Of Wheat and Corn movements in the Chicago market, three days ending with Aug. 12, Messrs. J. M. FREESE & Co. write thus:

"In Spring Wheat, with more activity, there has been established an advance of 6 to 10 cents, and that in face of anticipated heavy receipts.

This is no doubt in part ascribable to the later unfavorable reports as to the quality of the new Wheat, to which we referred in our last, and which are to some extent corroborated by the samples now arriving, of which a large proportion inspects 'Number three.' Receipts of Wheat for week ending Saturday last were 112,327 bushels. Shipments, 88,220 bushels. Leaving in store at that date, 222,885 bushels, against 123,315 at corresponding period of 1867. Sales for future delivery of No. 2 Spring are made at this writing at $1 69⅜@$1 70 for seller, August, and $1 65 @$1 66 for seller, September. Red Winter arriving more freely, and is salable at $2@2 05 for No. 1, and $1 90@$1 95 for No. 2.

The prospect of further advance in Corn, referred to in our letter of 1st inst., has already been realized. No. 1 on Friday last having reached $1 05⅜, since which time, with larger receipts drawn out by the high figures now prevailing, it has settled back a little, closing steady to-day at table quotations.

Receipts for week ending 8th were, 604,511 bushels. Shipments, 816,619 bushels. In store, 887,920 bushels, against 661,620 bushels at same time last year."

The Titusville *Herald* gives the following concerning the production and shipments from that place, of Petroleum:

The following table shows the total production for the month of July; the average per day, the production previously this year, and the average since Jan. 1:

Total shipment of crude for July of bbls., of 45 gallons each, bbls		327,413
Add to reduce to bbls., of 43 gallons each, bbls		15,228
Total shipments of bbls., of 43 gallons each, bbls		342,641
Total stock July 1, bbls	278,450	
Total stock Aug. 1, bbls	267,450	
Deduct decrease on Aug. 1, bbls		11,000
Total production during July, bbls		331,641
Average per day for 31 days, bbls	10,698	
Production previously this year, bbls		1,689,665
Total production from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, bbls		2,021,206
Average per day for 213 days, bbls	9,489	

The annexed table shows the daily production on the 7th of each month, from Nov. 7, 1867, to April 8, 1868, the average per day for 23 days ending April 30; 31 days ending May 31, and the average per day during May 30 and 31, June 29 and 30, and Aug. 30 and 31:

	Bbls
November 7, 1866	9,885
December 7, 1867	10,462
January 7, 1868	11,065
February 7, 1868	10,811
March 7, 1868	9,708
April 7, 1868	8,943
Average per day for the 31 days ending April 30	8,650
Average per day for the 31 days ending May 31	9,790
Average per day during May 30 and 31	10,035
Average per day during June 29 and 30	11,299
Average per day during July 30 and 31	11,405

The following shows the total shipments of crude and refined of forty-five gallons to the barrel by all routes, from January 1 to August 1, and the total shipments of crude for the same time:

	Bbls.
To New-York	577,655
To Cleveland	470,064
To Boston	54,504
To Philadelphia	155,172
To Portland	14,755
To Pittsburg	718,577
To other points	111,805
Total	2,202,443
Difference between crude and refined shipped	72,407
Total shipments of crude of barrels of forty-five gallons each	2,273,850

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Benson-st., lots Nos. 1,290 to 1,295 and 1,304 to 1,307, inclusive, 100.10x200	$20,400
Broome-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Willett-st., 25x75	2,760
Broome-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Willett-st., 25x75, half part	1,380
Harlem Commons map, lots Nos. 192 and 193	25,000
Jefferson-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Madison-st., 25x94	11,000
Norfolk-st., e. s., 100 ft. of Grand-st., 25x100	22,500
Rivington-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Willett-st., 20x70	8,000
Sheriff-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x75	3,100
21st-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x[illegible]	8,000
30th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	20,100
30th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	23,500
41st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	6,000
48th-st., s. s., e. corner of 6th-av., 39.4x75.[illegible]	65,000
56th-st., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 62.10⅜x25x66.25	4,500
60th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	10,000
63d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	9,500
71st-st., s. s., 163 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x145.4	2,050
113th-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100	1,350
114th-st., n. e. corner of 2d-av., 100.9x100 } 116th-st., n. e. corner of 2d-av., 100.9x100 }	32,000
119th-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.10	1,650
122d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x100	2,250
1st-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 60th-st., 25.2⅜x120	11,750
1st-av., w. s., 81.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 19.3x100	10,000
2d-av., w. s., 118.5¼ ft. s. of 31st-st., 19.8⅜x77	16,500
Av. C, w. s., 23 ft. s. of 10th-st., 233x83	30,000
2d-av., e. s., 805 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x64	16,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 15, (basement,) 5 years, per year }	$900
Four years }	1,000
Mercer-st., No. 35, 10 years; 5 years }	4,000
Five years }	5,000
South-st., No. 12, 5 years, per year	3,500
24th-st., Nos. 521 and 523 West, 4 years, per year	2,500
9th-av., No. 651, first floor, 5 years, per year	480
10th-av., No. 579, 5 years, per year	625
11th-av., n. e. cor. 33d-st., 98.9x62.6, 8 years, per yr.	500
11th-av., n. e. cor. 33d-st., 98.9x62.6, (bonus $4,000,) 5 years, per year	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 40x127.9	$600
Douglass-st., s. s., 88.8 ft. w of Nostrand-av., 84.4x127 5x114.10x127.9x77.3	3,500
Elm-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x190	3,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 200x25x100x50x100x75	1,700
Hickory-st. and Yates-av., n. e. cor., 12?x100	3,000
High-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Jay-st., 24x100	2,700
High-st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of Gold-st., 19x167.4	5,700
Madison-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 45x100	9,500
Quincy-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 100.5x10x100x100x20	7,000
William-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Herbert-st., 25x100	1,400
Warren-st. and Buffalo-av., s. e. cor., 100x102.9	1,400
Warren-st., s. s., 243 ft. e. of Classon-av., 63x116x36.6x23.2x131	3,500
York and Jay sts., s. e. cor., 25x75	4,500
2d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Bond-st., 25x100	1,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 127.7 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25.3x90	2,000
9th-st., n. s., 252 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x105	1,500
12th-st., n. s., 217 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	800
Lafayette-av., n. s., 99.9 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	6,500
Ralph-av., w. s., 102.9 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 20x100	275
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 327.8 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	2,800
Lots Nos. 19 to 22, on map of Cowenhoven estate	2,400

Lease.

North 3d-st., No. 21, 3 years, per year	$300
3d-av. and 11th-st., n. cor. store, 3 years, per year	360

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

North New-York, 143d-st., s. s., lot No. 42, block No. 14, 25x100	$1,000
North New-York, 144th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 27, 29, block No. 17, 25x106	1,500
North New-York, 143d-st., s. s., lot No. 40, block No. 14, 25x100	650
May-st., n. s., Melrose South, lots Nos. 646 to 650 and 666, 250x120	2,000
Home-st., s. s., lot No. 78, Eltona, 70x135	350
1st-st., n. s., lots 12 and 13, Port Morris, 25x100	650
Denman-st., s. s., lot No. 196, Melrose South, 50x100	3,700
Mott-st., s. s., lot No. 12, Melrose South, 25x100	500

Yonkers.

Road to Swain's Mills, w. s., ½ acre, with buildings	$9,500
Vineyard-av., w. s., Stewarts', 25x100	200
Jefferson-st., w. s., John Wheeler's, 25x95	500
Carlisle-place, s. s., lots 8, 10, 12 and 14, 75x100	2,000

Peekskill.

Lot adjoining land of Wm. Nelson, 98x68x48x48	$300
Howard-st., n. s., John Post's, 3?x50	400
Howard-st., s. s., E. Secor's, 5x44	25

Mount Vernon.

9th-av., e. s., lot No. 120, 50x100	$125
6th-av., e. s., lot No. 457, 100x105	5,000
5th-av., e. s., lots Nos. 357 and 358, each 100x105 } 5th-av., lot No. 359, 50x105 }	2,500

Bedford.

Road from Cherry-st. to Pine's Bridge, s. s., 7 acres	$800
Road from Cherry-st. to Pine's Bridge, n. s., 105 acres	6,700

Mount Pleasant.

Pine-st. and Jones-av., corner, 44x113x65x125	$1,050

Ossining.

Lyndon-av., e. s., 50x150	$550

West Farms.

Railroad-av., e. s., Morrisania, 100x300	$2,100

QUEENS COUNTY.

North Hempstead.

Brush Hollow road, adjoining Dodge & Powell's, 35 acres	$950
122 acres on the Sound, adjoining A. & B. Mott's	8,000

Newtown.

Fresh Pond road, e. s., adjoining Wesser	$18,000

Jamaica.

Salt meadow land, (Mackey's,) 31 acres	nom.

NEW JERSEY.

Lewis-st., e. s., 513 ft. n. of Spruce-st., 25x100	$600
Ferry and Merchant sts., s. e. cor., 148x160	5,500
Bowery-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Mott-st., Ashley's property, 25x100	3,300
River-st., s. s., Ashley's property, 50x100	2,000
On Passaic River, Ashley's property, 83x138	1,000
On Passaic River, Ashley's property, s. s., 100x240	400
On Passaic River, Ashley's property, s. s., 162x294	2,000
Alyea-st., e. s., 171 ft. from Patterson-st., 27x100	500
Kinney-st., s. s., 300 ft. from West-st., 25x95	600
6th-st., e. s., 600 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x100	600
Wallace-st., w. s., 286 ft. s. of Dark-lane, 30x100	362

Orange.

J. Lord's prop., s. s. of Morris & Essex R. R., 35x57	$1,000
Main-st., s. s., Machin's property, 2 lots, 36x332 and 1x332	20,000

South Orange.

10⅜ acres, F. Machin's property	$3,000

Bloomfield.

Canal-st., s. s., J. C. Ward's property, 52x160	$677

Belleville.

Upper-road, w. s., S. C. Boyce's property, 100x300	$9,000

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	31	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	14,421	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	201	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	141
Wheat, bushels	1,876	Lard, pkgs	385
Corn, bushels	104,342	Beef, tcs. and bbls	106
Rye, bushels	690	Whisky, bbls	406
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 37@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ⅌ 100 ℔s.; stock, 905 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at drooping prices, including Java at 21⅜c.@23⅜c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16⅜c.; Rio, 8⅜c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19⅜c.; Jamaica, 14⅜c.@15⅜c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14⅜c., all in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been steady but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,230 bales, including 955 bales to spinners, 175 bales to speculators and 100 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet and steady, closing quiet at an advance on Middlings of ⅜c. ⅌ ℔. from the opening prices of Saturday. The total sales for the week have been 8,802 bales, of which 6,840 bales were to spinners, 1,842 to speculators and 119 to exporters. The demand from spinners is almost entirely confined to even lines of Low Middlings and above. There is a limited export demand for Ordinaries at the quotations, this being the only grade holders have reduced to exporters' limits. There is a large supply of the Good Ordinaries, with few sales, as this grade is not wanted for the spinning trade, and the prices asked are much above exporters' limits. Contracts for Middling Cottons are still offered for December delivery at 23⅛c., and the same for November delivery at 24⅜c. The advices of the growing Cotton crop are favorable. Two bales of new Cotton received at New-Orleans on the 10th, one from Mississippi and one from Louisiana. One bale new Cotton received at Mobile on the 10th, from Prairie Bluff."

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	20½	20⅞	21 @21⅜
Good Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	24	24⅜	24⅜@25
Low Middling, ⅌ ℔	27⅜	27⅜	28 @28
Middling, ⅌ ℔	29⅜	30	30⅜@30⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Exports this week	1,794
Receipts last week	3,333
Receipts preceding week	5,901
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	391,496
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	616,340
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	573,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,014
Exports since Sept. 1	369,845
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,180,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,931,989
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,542,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	60,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	105,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and quoted off 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 30@$8 30; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 15@$9 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9 65@$10 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 30@$8 30
Extra State	8 15@10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 60@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 00@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 80@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 35@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@14 75

Southern Flour is in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $9 30@$10 50 for very poor to fair, and $10 50@$16 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour has been in limited request at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 500 sacks at $10 40@$12 40 as extremes, for Extras ⅌ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour continues heavy at $7 40@$10 65 for common to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in very moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and has been quoted decidedly lower. Sales have been reported of only 19,000 bushels, including Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 35@$2 40; No. 2 Spring, in store, at $2 01@$2 01⅜; and White California at $2 85 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been much less active to-day, at reduced and declining prices. Sales have been reported of 76,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 17⅜ for unsound and damp, and $1 18@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice New Mixed Western; $1 20 for Old Mixed Western in store; $1 22@$1 25 for Yellow Western, and $1 25@$1 28 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping; sales 1,850 bushels at $1 80@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Malt unaltered. A small lot of Canada Peas was reported sold at $1 80, free, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in reduced supply and more demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 71,500 bushels Western at 82c.@83c., closing at 83c. afloat, and 82c. in store, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) has been in good demand at 70c.@75c., chiefly at 75c., for shipping, and $1@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. New continues in request at 60c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw is in pretty fair request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 ℔s. The exports of Hay from this port since Tuesday have been 333 bales, including 250 bales to Liverpool and 83 bales to London.

HOPS—Are in rather better request, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ⅌ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12⅜c.; New-York State good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c. Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c. Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c. Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ⅌ ℔. Mr. EMMET WELLS acknowledges the receipt to-day of a consignment of the "Palmer Seedling Hop," referred to in his circular of last week. A sample inclosed to us is exceedingly fine. It could not be more perfect. The Hop is fully matured, and only for rainy weather it could have been picked and got into market a week earlier. The curring is perfect. Flavor full and delicious.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 66,988 hides; sales 23,500, the latter including 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21⅜ ℔s., private terms; 650 Dry Buenos Ayres, 31 ℔s., private terms; 2,500 Dry Montevideo, 22 ℔s., 20⅜c. gold, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Central American, 21 ℔s., part 18c. gold, as they run; 500 Dry Campeachy, 18 ℔s., private terms; 400 Dry St. Domingo, 20 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Curagoa, 25 ℔s., private terms; 1,400 Dry Matamoras, 25 ℔s., private terms; 1,500 Dry Texas, 23 ℔s., private terms; 1,300 Dry Salted Matamoras, 35 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Matamoras, 80 ℔s., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Nassau, 50 ℔s., private terms; 2,800 City Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 185,800 (same time last year, 167,500—year before, 256,100,) and 145 Bales, as follows: 135,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes; 19,000 Dry Rio Grande; 6,400 Dry African; 1,000 Dry West India; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 3,600 Dry Tampico and Vera Cruz; 7,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 7,900 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 3,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 800 Wet Salted African Kips, from Europe; 145 Bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. DAY & Co. review thus: "Early in the week business in Hemlock Sole was very dull, but during the latter part trade has been better, some large transactions having been made with Eastern dealers. The demand has been almost entirely for the common grades, Buenos Ayres being neglected. Prices are without quotable change, though the trade manifest more disposition to sell at obtainable rates, and slight concessions would be made to effect large sales. Receipts from the tanneries are only moderate, footing up for the week about 34,000 sides. The stock is now quite large and well assorted. *Oak Sole*—The demand is moderate and prices steady. Rough is quiet."

MOLASSES—Has been inactive to-day, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 82⅜c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and rather irregular, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 85@$8, ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37⅜ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 82⅜c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82⅜; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35 @$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate request at 16c.@16⅜c. for Crude in bulk; 22c.@22⅜c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@34⅜c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate demand and rather weak in price, though closing a little more firmly than it opened. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $28 50 @$28 62⅜, closing at $28 60, regular, for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $23@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at uniform rates; sales equal to 215 packages, at 16c.@19⅜c. for dry salted and pickled Hams, 13c.@14⅜c. for Shoulders; 19⅜c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues in demand and firm; sales were reported of equal to 175 boxes at 17⅜c. long clear and on private terms for short rib, ⅌ ℔. Lard has been in less request at easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19⅜c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18⅜c.@19c. for prime to choice steam, ⅌ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in fair demand and steady. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ ℔	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ⅌ ℔., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ⅌ ℔	38 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ ℔	41 @42
Welsh tubs, ⅌ ℔	34 @38
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ ℔	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ ℔	28 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ ℔	30 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ ℔	29 @32
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ ℔	34 @38

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ ℔	16⅜@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ ℔	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ ℔	15⅜@16⅜
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ ℔	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SKINS—A good inquiry prevailed for Goat, but the high prices asked checked operations. Deer have been more freely offered, and purchased at easier rates. Sales embrace 22,000 ℔s. Para, 6,000 ℔s. Central American, 5,000 ℔s. California, 2,500 ℔s. Texas and Southern, 2,200 ℔s. Campeachy and 800 ℔s. Laguna, on private terms. The remaining stock is held at prices which manufacturers refuse to pay.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 760 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅜c.@14⅜c., and 78 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are inactive at from 13⅜c.@14c.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 72,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12⅜c. @12⅜c.; 36,500 ℔s. Stearine at 18c.@19⅜c., and 21,000 ℔s. Grease at 9c.@11⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been more active at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in bond, at 67c.@67⅜c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted a shade firmer to-day, with 468 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 20,000 bushels Corn at 4⅜d. ⅌ bushel; 800 boxes Cheese, at 25s., and 150 hhds. Tallow at 15s. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An agent of several landlords while serving writs of ejectment on some tenants near Tipperary, Ireland, a day or two since, was driven off by the tenants. On Friday he returned to accomplish his mission when he was fired upon and very severely wounded. The Police who were with him then fired upon the mob, wounding several of the rioters. The fire was returned and a number of policemen were injured. The Police were driven off without having made any arrests.

The fête in honor of the inauguration of the first Napoleon was celebrated in Paris Saturday. The present Emperor and the officers of his Court participated.

A riot occurred between the Greeks and Turks near Constantinople Saturday, occasioned by the violation of the grave of Prince Mendites. The Greeks were fired upon by the Turkish troops and a large number killed.

To-day and Tuesday will be observed at Antwerp as holidays, and the Exchange and markets will be closed.

GENERAL.

An act regulating the public education in the State of Louisiana, prepared under the supervision of Messrs. Parson and Conway, has been made the special order in the Legislature for next Friday.

On Saturday last the Chinese Embassy visited Buffalo. Having enjoyed a sail, the party were landing, when Assistant Ambassador Sun Tajen fell into the water. He would have perished had not Geo. Boyce, a deck hand of the steamer, jumped into the river and rescued him.

Additional reports of the Indian troubles in Kansas state that the Indians and settlers are still fighting on Asher Creek, and that three more men have been killed. The Indians were coming down Solomon Creek in large numbers, and the people on Asher Creek and vicinity were nearly all cut off. They are out of provisions and ammunition, and are nearly exhausted. Still later reports say the Indians are murdering the settlers on Solomon Creek, and that seven men were killed Friday.

A New-Orleans dispatch sets forth that an informal meeting was held Friday night in the Governor's office, between prominent members of both parties. All conceded that the danger of a collision was imminent. The Democratic gentlemen expressed the opinion that the best and only way to secure peace was to stop the system of aggressive and oppressive legislation now in progress; that the Democratic and Conservative elements of the country expected to accomplish nothing except in a legal and constitutional way, but that it was unwise and improper for the State Government to defy the wishes of the people; that if the Governor would throw himself upon the people they would sustain him, and no resort to force would be necessary for the preservation of peace. Gov. Warmouth stated that he was authorized to say on behalf of the Republicans that there was nothing in reason that the Republicans can do or concede that will not be done to secure harmony.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, in Chicago, on Thursday, the contracts with the companies owning the lines of the road between Philadelphia and Terre Haute for the completion of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad were ratified. This road now becomes the joint property of the Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and the St. Louis, Pittsburg and Cincinnati roads, the former company owning three-tenths of the road.

Judge John W. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, recently appointed United States Minister to Bolivia, expects to start for his post of duty on the 24th inst.

On Friday morning a police officer, from Memphis, Tenn., arrived in Cincinnati with a young man named Wm. Beadle, whom he was bringing to New-York, to answer a charge of forgery of some $7,000; but awaking on the steamer that had brought them up from Louisville, he found that his prisoner was a prisoner no longer. Beadle was not shackled, and when the boat touched the shore easily escaped from the state-room in which his guard was quietly sleeping.

Fifteen hundred miners of the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, who have been on a strike for nearly four months, have agreed to resume work to-day. The strike is a failure with them, they not receiving the additional 20 cents per ton demanded.

Eight thousand dollars in Government bonds were stolen from the house of John Miller, in Troy, last week, during the absence of the family in the country.

The Republicans of Georgia will hold a State Convention in Atlanta to-morrow, to nominate candidates for Presidential Electors.

William J. Crozier, of Elmira, who was a prominent witness in the trial of some Elmira incendiaries, was waylaid and nearly murdered Wednesday evening, and only escaped being killed by the assistance of a colored man who was in company with him. The man who committed the assault, it is alleged, was a farmer by the name of Bruce, who has been arrested, and who claims that Crozier had deeply injured him.

There were received in Charleston, S. C., by the South Carolina Railroad, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week, 35,333 bushels of Western grain, under the new arrangements of a complete system of through cars from points as far West as Nashville and Memphis.

Gov. Wells, of Virginia, has acted upon the cases of the four negroes sentenced to be hung in Warwick County Aug. 25, 1868, refusing to grant a pardon to Harrison Young, and commuting the sentence of Samuel Tim to fifteen years' confinement in the Penitentiary, and in the cases of Abel Williams and Robert Kemp, granting a further respite from Aug. 25, 1868, to Oct. 25, 1868.

United States Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, says that over $10,000,000 of Northern money has been invested in that State since the war.

Lieut.-Gen. Sherman arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday morning, and was met at the station by Gen. Sheridan and Col. Forsythe. On arriving at the Fort he was greeted with a Lieutenant-General's salute. Gen. Sherman will remain there some days, attending to military affairs, especially to matters relating to the Indian Commission.

Five men are reported to have been killed and twelve or fifteen seriously injured by a collision that occurred on the Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad, near Rouseville, Saturday.

By the arrival of the steamship *Colorado* at San Francisco, we are in receipt of late and interesting intelligence from China and Japan, a telegraphic summary of which will be found elsewhere.

The obsequies of R. W. Bro. Sewell Fisk, who for many years was an eminent member of the Masonic fraternity, took place yesterday, at St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street. The funeral was attended by members of all the lodges in this jurisdiction. The remains were deposited at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Purser F. W. Ely, of the *Rapidan*, has our thanks for Savannah papers.

Cotton was steady on Saturday, but not active. Flour, Wheat and Corn were dull and lower. Oats were in better request at firmer rates. Pork and Lard were quiet, as were also Petroleum, Groceries and Naval Stores. The Freight market was quoted a shade stronger, on moderate business, with 468 vessels of all classes in port.

The Southern Issue.

The Southern opponents of the Republican Party dispute the appositeness of the leading issue on which the latter is conducting the canvass. They object to the continued reference to questions involved in the rebellion, and to allusions to the rebellion itself, as inopportune and practically useless. There are many Northern Democrats who share the feeling. The war record they consider no longer of the slightest moment, and the discussion of the results of the war they look upon as equally out of place. The sensitiveness is perhaps natural in both cases, and its expression assumes the form of strange assertions, as in these passages from the Richmond *Enquirer:*

> "The masses of the people, North and South, have almost forgotten that we have had a war, or at least remember only that we have had a number of wars; and but for the burdens of taxation and other intolerable evils of mal-administration, which the party thrown into power by the last war has entailed upon them, their thoughts would be no more disturbed this day by the 'rebellion' than by the war with Mexico. No, 'the great rebellion' is a thing of the past, and is too cold in the grave of time for its 'pomp and circumstance' to excite the popular enthusiasm any more. * * Those questions on which the war was fought were settled by the war, and being now absolutely effete, both parties stand before the country on precisely the same ground in regard to them."

It is desirable for both North and South to escape, as quickly as possible, from the atmosphere engendered by the rebellion. The reëstablishment of perfect peace implies a certain amount of forgetfulness on the part of both sections, and no true friend of either will needlessly foster irritation on account of subjects which events have irrevocably settled. The difficulty just now is, that the two great political parties differ in their estimate of the settlement, as well in regard to its scope as to the principles on which it has proceeded.

Had judicious counsels so far prevailed in the New-York Convention as to secure the nomination of Mr. Chase, on a platform which he could have honorably accepted, the Southern question, in its sectional aspect, would have been reduced to very narrow proportions. The work of Congress would have been accepted, and the business of amending it would have been properly handed over to the people of the several States. In such circumstances the discussions which prove so unpalatable to the Southern opposition would have been divested of their worst features, and a foundation laid for a rivalry of parties on questions of administrative reform. This course has been rendered impossible by the action of the Democracy. Its management passed into the hands of extreme men, who reopened questions which might otherwise have soon become "absolutely effete," and revived the recollections which the Richmond journalist describes as almost extinct. For the Southern issue, in its present shape, the Southern people may thank the Democratic Party.

Nothing could be much further from the truth than the *Enquirer's* remark, that, as to questions raised by the war, "both parties stand before the country on precisely the same ground." The ruling element in the Democracy would not acquiesce in this statement of its position. It may be true as to the single fact of emancipation, but as to the consequences of even that measure it certainly is not.

The issue presented by the opposition is, whether Congress derived from the rebellion a right to impose terms of readmission, or whether the people who rebelled retained a title to restoration with no other conditions than those of their own choice. On every ground of principle, moral and political, we believe the claim set up by Congress reasonable and just. To suppose that the people of the South might rebel with impunity—that they might renounce the authority of the Union, and resume allegiance only when unable to offer further resistance, is simply monstrous. They were brought back into the Union by force, and the power which brought them may surely say on what conditions they shall regain its privileges. We may doubt the expediency of some of these conditions—we may deem a portion of them harsher than a wise generosity would have sanctioned. But this is merely a matter of detail. The fundamental point is, that Congress, by reason of the suppression of the rebellion, became lawful master of the situation; and that the work of Congress must stand, subject to local provisions for the change of the new Constitutions, and to the Fourteenth Amendment in respect to the political rights of the colored population, and the future basis of representation.

On this fundamental question the Democratic Party has joined issue. It assails the claim set up by Congress, and the entire work which has been done. It would convert the Union triumph into a barren victory, and invest conquered rebels with the substantial advantages of success. It would ignore the logical results of emancipation by denying the freedmen civil and political equality. It would bring back to power the oligarchy of planters, and give them control over the States they precipitated into rebellion. The Democracy, in fact, makes it impossible to forget the war and its lessons, or to disregard the conduct of men now prominent when the integrity of the Union was in jeopardy.

When the Southern malcontents object then, to the emphasis which the Republican Party places upon this issue, they ought to remember that it is invested with its present importance by the conduct of the party they support. There would be no need for demanding the maintenance of Congressional authority over reconstruction, were not that authority, with all its consequences, assailed. There would be no pretext for the constant presentation of the Anti-Union record of conspicuous Democratic leaders, but that the men who tried to destroy the Union now contend for the right to manage its restoration. The controversy, irritating as it is, was not sought by the Republicans. They are on trial before the country, touching their reconstruction legislation; but reconstruction itself would be removed from the arena of national politics if the Democrats were content to to leave to the States the amendment of their own laws.

The guarantees enacted to strengthen the Union being threatened with a violent destruction by the Democratic Party, there can be no forgetting the rebellion, its issues or its leaders. Slavery has been killed and the pretended right of secession extinguished; but other questions remain which necessitate the exposure of the aims of Southern Democracy and the insolence and disloyalty of those who speak most authoritatively in its behalf.

The two parties occupy opposite ground in regard to the question which renders the rebellion germane to the contest, as affecting both the purposes of the controlling elements of the Democracy and the justice and expediency of reconstruction.

Breadstuffs—Demand and Supply.

The question of the production, distribution and consumption of food is invested with unusual interest at a time when our crops are abundant and a scarcity prevails elsewhere. We have to consider what quantity will be required by those whose crops are deficient, what countries can supply the want and what should be the ruling price. The subject is one of difficulty as the data are uncertain and there is a great interest to mislead on the part of those who are compelled to make large purchases.

We are told by some of the English journals that their crop of wheat is not only better but larger than usual, and this in the face of a drought the longest in duration known for many years, extending through most of April, and all of May, June and July—the important growing months—and attended with an atmosphere which not only dries up the moisture of the surface, but scorches all vegetation. Our recent advices show that rain fell on Wednesday, the 12th, at Liverpool, and we hope that it may have been extensive, but the absence of other telegraphic news, authorizes the assumption that the great boon of the cessation of the drought has not yet arrived. The actual extent of the crop of wheat is matter of conjecture to the English as well as to us, until it is thrashed and measured. The facts that are known are these: that owing to the enhanced price of grain in the Fall and Spring, a greater breadth of land than usual was devoted to wheat; that a great advantage has been gained in respect to quantity and quality from the dry weather which attended the operations of the harvest, and also from the fact that the harvest is early. The *Economist* estimates this at 580,000 quarters per week. Against these points are to be weighed the fact that the supply of old wheat on hand, domestic and imported, is lower than usual, the *Economist* speaking of it as a deficient supply, and the further fact that the wheat grown on light and sandy soils has much of it been plowed in; that what was sown in the Spring, except on heavy or exceedingly well-tilled soils, failed; and that the heads in frequent instances, even on good soils, are not perfectly filled, and are so dry and hard, however good the soil, as to be fit for the mill, which would indicate shrinkage, and an injurious effect on both quantity and quality. Inasmuch as nearly all wheat soils in England have been carefully drained, and as water is essential to the maturity of the plant, it is impossible that the quantity of wheat per acre can under the conditions in which it grew in England be otherwise than deficient. It must also be inferior. We are told that in grinding it a mixture of other wheat is required as the grain is hard and brittle. We suppose it rather due to skrinkage and quality of the grain.

We pay but little attention to the point made abroad that a larger surface than usual is devoted to wheat, inasmuch as there would be a corresponding deficiency in some other crop, which would have to be made up from abroad, but the loss sustained in other crops is vastly more important than would have been the total loss of the wheat crop, if the others could have been saved.

The area of the United Kingdom consists of about seventy-eight millions of acres. It is divided as follows: Gardens and arable land, under twenty millions; meadows, pasures and marshes, twenty-eight millions; wastes improvable, fifteen millions; wastes not improvable, say fifteen millions. The crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, carrots, fruits, vegetables, and a portion of the hay, must be obtained from the twenty millions of acres of garden and arable lands. Mr. Ernest Jones, regarded as authority among Radical leaders, states the quantity of uncultivated land at thirty-four millions of acres, which would leave forty-four millions devoted to cultivation, to meadows and to pastures. Assuming that the land devoted to wheat is between three and four millions of acres, it will readily be seen that the product of the residue, constituting the British Isles, large and small, and amounting to over seventy millions of acres —for the mountains even are traversed by sheep and small cattle—is vastly more important. It is universally conceded that the hay crop was one-third less than usual; that Spring crops are most seriously damaged; that barley and oats are much diminished, and the pastures are generally and completely burned up, and can be restored to partial use only for some time after continuous rains. This immense loss, amounting in money value to considerably over a quarter of a million of dollars, is to be made up by imports from foreign markets.

The amount imported by Great Britain for consumption in the first six months of 1868 is as follows:

Wheat.	Cwts.
Russia	4,489,880
Denmark	249,385
Prussia	2,213,473
Schleswig, Holstein and Limburg	32,270
Mecklenburg	371,446
Hanse Towns	382,837
France	12,984
Illyria, Crotia and Dalmatia	615,861
Turkey, Wallachia, Moldavia	1,915,656
Egypt	2,294,011
United States	3,817,082
Chili	442,342
British North America	154,376
Other countries	704,900
Total, cwts	17,696,503
Barley	2,586,529
Oats	3,486,392
Peas	396,801
Beans	1,097,691
Indian Corn or Maize	4,913,715
Wheat, Meal and Flour.	
Hanse Towns	281,407
France	227,498
United States	338,092
British North America	64,126
Other countries	515,899

The list shows that the United States were second only to Russia in the amount of wheat supplied, and is the first in the supply of flour. As the amount of Indian corn received in their ports from the United States since September is over seven millions of bushels, it is fair to suppose that a large proportion of that specified in the list came from this country.

The price of wheat which, on the 9th of May, 1864, was 38s. 9d. per quarter, of 8 bushels, was 40s. 11d. on the same day in 1865; 45s. 9d. in 1866; 64s. 9d. in 1867, and 74s. 7d. on the same day in 1868, at which it had reached its maximum. It had fallen, on the 26th of July last to 62s. 9d., the *Economist* having presented, with approval, the estimate of "several independent good judges," that the price would rule between 55s. and 65s. for "good English wheat."

Now it is very clear that the price in England, where the consumption largely exceeds the domestic supply, must depend on outside markets, and as Russia, our largest competitor, has suffered from the drought to a great extent, it is not improbable that this country will be relied upon for a quantity very largely in excess of what we have hitherto furnished, sufficient to stimulate this country to great activity, and that it will be impossible for England to adjust the price entirely at her pleasure.

Prussia, Italy, and the Campaign of 1866.

The Prussian Government is not in the habit of blundering, and yet it is not easy to see what object it can have had in view in the publication of Gen. von Moltke's report on the military operations of the allied Prussian and Italian forces in the campaign against Austria in 1866. Formidable as Prussia is as a military Power, she cannot, with France burning for a "rectification" of frontier, afford at once to needlessly alienate Italy and drive Austria into a permanent attitude of hostility. And yet that is but the natural and inevitable result of the publication of the report in question. It officially places on record several very important facts. It makes it clear, beyond a doubt, that the object aimed at by Prussia, in the campaign of 1866, was neither more nor less than the absolute annihilation of Austria as a German Power. In order to attain this object, Italy was made use of as an instrument, and treated as such, with true Prussian military insolence. The offensive imputations on the courage of the Italian forces, and the contemptuous way in which their services are spoken of in the report, stung Gen. La Marmora to the quick, and he at once brought the subject before the Italian Chamber of Deputies, making a statement, from which it appeared that the only communications he received from the Prussian military authorities in 1866 were imperious and offensive dispatches dictating, at the very last moment, a plan of campaign utterly inconsistent with that previously laid out by him and the positions already taken up by the Italian troops. La Marmora finding an alteration of his plans impossible, and thinking the tone of the Prussian dispatches insufferably arrogant, never replied to them, but followed up his original scheme of assailing the quadrilateral. The defeat of Custozza ensued, and to that defeat and to the refusal of the Italian General to conform to Prussian orders, Gen. von Moltke attributes the failure of Prussia to dictate terms to Austria at the gates of Vienna.

After these revelations Prussia can no longer expect to find a ready instrument in Italy or to hoodwink Austria. Italian national pride is too sensitive not to bitterly resent imputations on the bravery of Italian troops, especially when made by an ally who openly confesses that her object was simply to make use of Italy for her own purposes. And Austria can never again trust the Power which has once aimed at her destruction, and has no hesitation in avowing it. If Prussia had desired to drive Austria into the arms of France, and to deprive herself of all aid from Italy in any future European war, she could not have adopted more effectual measures for that purpose than she has done. For once Prussia seems to have made a false move, her inordinate military vanity being the cause. The French papers do not conceal their exultation on the occasion. Prussia is weakened and Italy is insulted—two results most deeply gratifying to the French mind. It is not easy to foretell the extent of the influence on the future of Europe which this inopportune publication of Gen. Moltke's report may eventually have.

Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts.

The capital charges made against the several Reconstruction enactments of Congress by the Democrats, as represented in the New-York Convention, is that those acts are unconstitutional. This is the naked declaration of the Democratic platform; but we seek in vain, either in the platform or in the utterances of the Democratic Press, for the grounds upon which this sweeping indictment rests.

We do not admit that the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of an act of Government, in all cases and under all circumstances, determines whether that act is or is not an usurpation of power, or whether it is or is not just and expedient. Constitutions may be at fault. The people may outgrow the organic law and demand its modification. Conditions may be imposed at one period of a nation's growth which may be repudiated at another. If, for example, the Constitution of the United States had distinctly provided for the secession of States when our Government was formed, then we say that, in the event of the occurrence of secession being suddenly precipitated upon the country, as it was in 1860-61, no opportunity being previously given for a declaration of the popular wish upon this vital matter, the war for the Union would have been as just, as expedient and as necessary as it would have been had the Constitution as distinctly forbidden secession. While, on the one hand, we cannot deny the right of revolution to any section, even though that revolution is a revolt against the Constitution, so, on the other hand, there can be no doubt of the right of the nation to maintain itself against revolutionary factions, even if in so doing it violates constitutional enactments. The law of national preservation and the right of revolution lie, both of them, behind the Constitution, and both stand upon exactly the same footing. With the Southern revolutionists in 1860, the question was—Is secession just, expedient and necessary? And this was a question which they must answer for themselves. So, on the other hand, it rested with the National Government to decide whether it was just, expedient and necessary to preserve the Union. Both parties said, "We will do what we propose peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." In such issues—once joined—the Constitution might, in the very nature of the case, be discarded by both parties.

After the victory of the national arms, the same situation remaining—namely, a determination on the part of the Unionists to secure permanently the full result of their victory, and recusancy on the part of the disunionists as to demands distinctly insisted upon by the loyal people—the Constitution might still be discarded, if justice, expediency and necessity so required. And this was exactly the situation in which the war left us. The Southern revolutionists, while acknowledging their defeat, the loss of their cause, and the death of slavery, by their black codes and their rejection of the Fourteenth Amendment, distinctly refused the guarantee insisted upon by the loyal people—insisted upon by a majority equal to that demanded by the continuation of the war in opposition to the disgraceful peace-at-any-price platform of the Democratic Party in 1864. It may be objected by our opponents, that the Fourteenth Amendment was not necessary as a guarantee of permanent peace and settlement. To this we can only reply that the people decided differently—and that was sufficient. The subsequent acts of Congress—the final enactments establishing military government in the South, and giving the blacks a voice, do not therefore need to be decided constitutional any more than did the war itself, in order to their justification.

But as a matter of fact, neither the coercion of the allegiance of Southern citizens nor the reconstruction enactments are a violation of the Constitution, Even the supremacy of military government over civil law, which was for a time maintained in all the Southern States, and is still maintained in three of them, is provided for by the Constitution, which, in times of "public danger," makes an exception from the claim of the citizen to judicial trial sufficiently wide to cover all the cases which have occurred under the execution of the Reconstruction laws. In this respect the Constitution makes no difference between a period of actual civil war and one of "public danger." That provision (section 4, article 4) which makes it the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, was the very basis of the action of Congress in these Reconstruction laws.

After all, in the severest conditions which it has imposed upon the Southern States, Congress has asked nothing beyond a perfect allegiance. This allegiance, after the surrender of the Confederate armies, clearly involved all the conditions inserted in the Fourteenth Amendment. The refusal of these was properly held to be a withdrawal of allegiance in regard to most vital points. Congress, then clearly supported by the people, was unwilling to surrender this claim to absolute and perfect allegiance. Are the people now willing to yield this claim, simply because those who rebelled and who supported rebellion summon them to surrender?

Ecclesiasticism—Abroad and at Home.

The religious signs of the times are in every respect extraordinary, and, as is natural, they correspond to the development of civil affairs—or, rather, there is a mutual relation between them, since both spring from the same enlargement of intelligence among the people. With quite as rebellious a feeling against the undue pressure of authority as was made destructive and violent by the outburst of long pent-up fires during the Revolutionary era of Europe, the fermentation of free thought to-day has almost unrestricted room for working, and so is bringing about its results in a more natural and gradual way.

Rome with its great system was formerly The Church, until reform and revolution broke off various fragments, which in turn have grown into stalwart proportions. Of all these, the Church of England has most successfully borne the prestige of authority as The Reformed Church; and this because of her hierarchical organization. But this dominion over sacred things is precisely what the world, so many thousand years priest-ruled, is beginning to be impatient of, and therefore, while the English hierarchs, supported by large bodies of influential people, have been steadily rising into the exercise and the love of power and pomp, the reactionary effect has also been going on and spreading widely among the large middle classes, who are fast getting to be readers, thinkers and earnest actors in affairs such as, in earlier days, they never dreamed of meddling with. Ritualism and Anti-Ritualism, High Church and Low Church, this is simply a carrying on of the old fight, not intensified in feeling, but much broader in extent, between Sacerdotalism and free representative government. Each party is in earnest, and that of the hierarchy has shown its sincerity to the principle it represents by openly threatening a grand transfer of its allegiance, influence, religious and civil power to the Roman Catholic Church, if the growing party of Dissenters and Low Church men make effectual in Parliament their agitations for disestablishment and separation of Church and State. Nor is this an empty or idle threat, for such a transfer would at once make the new united Roman Catholics the largest and best organized, and consequently the most influential, religious body in Great Britain. This breach is imminent, but it could hardly be deadly, since whatever temporary party modifications men may make, the truth is unharmed and will steadily advance.

But these Anglican divisions have their counterparts among us, although, fortunately, the poisonous element of political power is not yet associated with any of our religious bodies, as such, and they all stand alike before the law and under the Constitution. And yet the hierarchical principle, which is so thoroughly a part of the Roman Catholic Church that its voluntary adherents have no right to quarrel with it, has been growing strong also in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and its development, shown outwardly in some trifling displays of symbolism and extraordinary rites, has aroused within that Church a strong and widespread feeling of opposition. A marked demonstration of the principle was seen last Winter in the strange enforcement of the canon prescribing territorial limits to parochial cures, and prohibiting the ministerial officiating of any clergyman of that Church within the parish of any other such clergyman—that is, not among his people only, but within the territorial geographical limits assigned to him. That this canon was on the books and bore that strict construction could not be denied, any more than that, on the other hand, it was the general custom of the Episcopal Clergy to regard it as an obsolete law, applicable to a state of things no longer in existence. But it was enforced with peculiar pointedness; and, now that the General Convention of the Episcopal Church is to be held in October next, the determined opponents of this un-American and unnecessary spirit of extending ecclesiastical rule over geographical divisions of the State are circulating two memorials for signature: One, asking an authoritative modification of the terms of the canon so as to make it reasonably applicable to unauthorized intrusions of clergymen upon the actual parishioners of other ministers of their Church, improperly forming new parishes, &c.; and the other, plainly petitioning for the repeal of the canon.

This movement meets with stern and determined opposition from the High Churchmen, and upon its issue in the Convention hang results of very great importance to all members of that heretofore united Church. As in the other case, we do not fear any harm to the cause of religion in this country even should a schism occur; for schism at least means activity and earnestness. But the lovers of that great and noble organization may well take thought whether it is worth risking disorganization and discord for the mere purpose of retaining an unwise and irritating human enactment, just because it has been baptized with the ecclesiastical name of canon.

MINOR TOPICS.

Washington dispatches refer to the revival of the old project for establishing an American "protectorate" over Mexico—our Government giving Juarez certain guarantees, (and especially a little money,) while Juarez cedes Lower California, and permits us to straighten our southern boundary line. The recent business-like visit of Señor Romero to Washington, and the reported commissioning by our Government of Gen. Kautz to proceed immediately to Mexico, give indications that negotiations are being actively prosecuted. There is no doubt that, in time, we will have to take hold of this Mexican business.

In the whole State of Indiana, says our Lafayette letter, there is not a Republican supporter of President Johnson in 1866 who has not now turned his back in the most emphatic manner on the Democratic Party; and the writer goes on to give the names of many leading men in proof of his assertion. As it is, in this respect, in Indiana, so it is in other States. The Conservative Republicans are everywhere among the heartiest and strongest adherents of Gen. Grant.

The New-York *Sunday News* is evidently determined to utter the funniest thing of the season when it gives its opinion that *Kansas* and *Massachusetts* will vote the Democratic ticket. The Republicans of these States will smile, and the Democrats will laugh, when they hear this opinion.

Since Gen. Butler failed so completely to fasten the charge of corruption upon any member of the Senate, he ought to cease making accusations of corruption against Republican Senators in his speeches. Let him remain satisfied with the calumnious statements he made on this subject at Gloucester a week ago.

The Democrats revile the Freedmen's Bureau without stint, though a large part of its expenditure has been in behalf of poor and wretched white people in the Southern States, who would have starved without assistance, and who were victims of the Confederate rebellion.

Even at a time when the French people are looking forward to a speedy war, the credit of the Government is so high that, upon calling for a loan, thirty-four times the amount wanted is at once offered, at low rates of interest. Why is not American credit as high, and why cannot we command loans at 3 or 4 per cent.? We have a population as large as France; we have far greater resources; the expenses of administration here are less than in France. We have no such army and no such navy. We have no such Court and no such Church to keep up as the French have. In regard to the matter as a whole, we have advantages over France on every point, but one. We have a lot of unprincipled politicians, and we have a great political party, constantly threatening to repudiate our debt; and with these France is not cursed.

Pendleton, in writing of the Presidential election, says the great battle field is in the Northwest, and his services will be given in the States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. These three States, in which Pendleton is about to try his generalship, cast one-third of the electoral vote (50) required for the choice of a President (149.) The Republicans have a large majority of voters in each of them, and we have no doubt that they will all be carried by Grant.

The discreditable and ridiculous action of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in admitting to the "dignity" of membership the male population of Chicago, *en masse*, was out of gratitude, it seems, for the hospitality displayed by the people toward the members. It was a small return for gratuitous lodgings and victuals, on the same principle that a country paper puffs a market-gardener who presents its editor with a squash. It seems also that the exchequer of the Association was low, and the fees paid by the mob of new members were of some account. Says the Chicago *Post:*

> "Will the New-York Times please remember in its wrath against the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for admitting every able-bodied man in Chicago to the honors of membership, that the 'Am. Ass. Adv. Sci.' is hardly a self-supporting institution; and that money makes it as well as the mare go."

The *Post* then goes on to give a facetious account of "the quotable market value of certificates of membership," which being "not less than $20 each, the opportunity to get a supply at less than half that sum, say $8, was too tempting to be resisted here at any rate, where investment for speculation is the rule." It is, of course, absurd now for the American Association to put forward any pretence of being a scientific body. Chicago swallowed it, after it had swallowed Chicago.

The late conference between the Republican State authorities of Tennessee and the leading Confederate-Democrats has been followed by a similar conference in Louisiana. The Democratic leaders of Louisiana said that the only way to secure peace was to stop the system of oppressive legislation now in progress; that they expected to accomplish nothing except in a legal and constitutional way, and that if the Governor would throw himself upon the people they would sustain him, and no resort to force would be necessary for the preservation of peace. The Governor, on his side, then stated in behalf of the Republicans that there was nothing in reason that they can do or concede that will not be done to secure harmony, and that they were earnest in their desire to secure peace and order. It is much more satisfactory to hear of a conference like this, where such sentiments are expressed, than to hear the belligerent language and demonstrations which have lately been reaching us from Louisiana. Let us have peace.

The tremendous revulsion against the Democratic Party, caused by the rebellious declarations of Vance, Hampton and others immediately after the nomination of Seymour and Blair on a revolutionary platform, has thrown these men into such a panic, that they have felt compelled to come out and deny having uttered the language reported at the time in the Southern journals. If they had denied it immediately after its publication in their own papers, and before its ruinous effects upon their party were felt, their course would not have looked so foolish. In any event, to make the matter at all worth while, they must deny having delivered any part of the speeches reported in their name; for the very spirit of them was the old spirit of the rebellion.

Mr. Charles E. Moss was so sure as to what would be the opinion of Attorney-Gen. Evarts in the Rollins case, that he wrote a furious letter about it from Washington on the 3d inst., some nine days before the opinion was delivered; and his letter was foolishly given for publication in the last issue of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. Moss was positive that Mr. Evarts would decide against the incumbency of Rollins. He says that "*everybody knew* this would be the opinion" of Evarts "as every one knew his master desired such an opinion, and would deprive him of his bread and butter should it be refused." He says that Evarts "was selected as the man above all others capable of making respectable a work of infamy," and he accuses him of being the faithful servant of the Whisky Ring and the New-York Stock gamblers. This would be all very pungent and impressive if we had not learned by the publication of Mr. Evarts' opinion that it is directly the opposite of what Moss says he and everybody else *knew* it to be. It is a dangerous thing to know too much, you see, and to have a slanderous tongue. You observe.

It was cabled yesterday from Paris that the *Fête* Day of Napoleon was celebrated there with great pomp on Saturday—the Emperor and Court attending a grand *Te Deum* at Notre Dame. It was also telegraphed from San Francisco that the *Fête* Day of Napoleon was celebrated as a holiday there by the French citizens, who opened the day by firing a salute, and subsequently marched in civil and military procession to Notre Dame de Victoire, where a grand *Te Deum* was performed. We don't know whether the French residents in California telegraphed to the Emperor at Fontainebleau of their cotemporary celebration on Saturday; but his pride would doubtless have been gratified by the circumstance, of which they could easily have given him instant telegraphic information.

The repeal movement in Nova Scotia is getting stronger and more determined than ever. Meetings are constantly being held to demand the dissolution of the Union with the New Dominion, and language of a very revolutionary kind is uttered at them. On Friday last, an immensely long series of resolutions was introduced into the House by the Attorney-General, setting forth the grievances of the Province. "This Assembly," says the closing resolution, "again records its solemn protest against the act of Confederation, which was a fraud upon the people of this country, and *nothing but Imperial coercion can force it to be bound* by such Confederation act." The document then invokes, in behalf of the colonists of Nova Scotia, "the sympathy and support of the people of the adjacent Colonies, and the lovers of freedom in every part of the civilized world." This certainly sounds dangerous and revolutionary.

A movement has been "inaugurated" in Boston—where "movements" are always being inaugurated—to secure a change in the fundamental law of the land, by which young men, between 18 and 21 can have the right of suffrage. It is claimed that a young man at the age of 18 is as capable of exercising the right of franchise as in three years hence; and that he is better fitted for the duties of citizenship at that age than the foreigner, who, in a few years, becomes a full-fledged citizen. We no sooner hear of this movement than we also hear that it is "gaining strength," and that its champions "propose to hold a public meeting in Faneuil Hall." But why require a free and independent native of this great and glorious Star Spangled Republic to reach the age of 18 before voting? A great many smart Yankee boys of 10 are as fit to vote as many men who are now voters; nay, there are plenty of youngsters of 6 years in the State of Massachusetts who entertain decided political views, and have studied the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution with all the powers of their intellect; nay, still further, we have even heard of babies who "drew in the principles of American liberty with their mother's milk," and were vigorous in their demonstrations for freedom. Now, will any one tell us why these smart and intelligent Americans of 10 years and under should be denied the inherent and undeniable right of voting for the right party?

A book has been published in London concerning *Railway Accidents and Collisions*, and more especially as regards their effects on the nervous system. This is a view of the subject which we Americans ought especially to consider, but which is rarely thought of. When "shocking accidents" occur, the dead, the maimed, the wounded, the burned receive our sympathy. But how many thoughts are expended upon the hundreds who, escaping, perhaps, instant outward bruising, are, by the shock, the crash, the hissing steam, the agonized cries, the confusion, often the darkness, and sometimes the additional horror of the leaping flames, thrown into a nervous paralysis of terror that clings to them for life? How many become suddenly old, after these accidents; how many are enfeebled, reduced in vitality, shattered, wrecked by the injuries to brain and spine and nerves from these results of carlessness and penurious "economy" on the part of wealthy companies? No one can tell; but books like the one mentioned tell of many, and open our eyes to the unnumbered more who must exist in wretchedness.

The New Thames Embankments and London Sewerage.

In 1859 a young American civil engineer was visiting London, and was shown around by a young Londoner of the same profession. At every turn whereby they came upon the Thames the constant whirl of passing traffic and river life and usefulness was impressed upon the Yankee by his friend, who finally, in an outburst of enthusiasm, asked, "Now, *don't* you think we manage to do a great deal with our little Tems?" "Well, yes," was the reply, "and I think you do one thing too much with it when you use it for a sewer." He was perfectly right, and until a short time ago the Thames was the filthiest stream of its size in the world, the depository of nastiness, the yearly source of disease and death to the great city. How shall it be cleansed? was the constantly recurring question. But the problem has at last been solved.

By a superb system of sewerage the thick waters have been relieved of their perennial inflowing of filth, and in the course of time will again become bright and comparatively pure; while the magnificent embankments of solid masonry and made-land that have been extended for over a mile on each side of its once muddy shores, is going to make a metropolitan thoroughfare, whose beauty and fine effect would do credit to the magic-working Haussmann of Paris.

Using all the topographical advantages afforded by London, the engineers were unable to drain that great, irregular "city of exigency" altogether by the natural gravitation of all of the sewage, because many of the districts are below or at the level of high water below the town where the matter is thrown out. Hence all the sewage on the south and a portion of the north side of the river has to be lifted by engines at four pumping stations, two on each side the river. This alone has been an enormous work. But the embankment, though not so important an achievement, is the more evident, and the more pleasing to contemplate. The works on the north side were commenced in February, 1864, and on the south side in September, 1865. The former, of an aggregate length of 6,640 feet, between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridge, have been estimated as costing $4,377,500, and the latter, from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, being 5,000 feet, is put at $1,545,000. The work on the two sides of the river is different, consisting of making the embankment itself of varying width, with footwalks of 20 and roadways of 100 feet wide, and of the work of narrowing and widening the river—straightening the line. About 37 acres of land have been reclaimed from the mud-banks of the old river and will be laid out in ornamental gardens and grounds, fine approaches, &c., &c. With the proper trees, seats and general accommodations for travel or rest, these embankments will become as famous and as grateful as the grand Boulevards of Paris, although they will lack the brilliancy of shops and cafés. They are not yet completed, but have been opened to pedestrians, and are therefore well advanced in their progress.

These, with the great drainage system now in full operation, will be magnificent monuments of the public spirit, the good sense, and the efficient administration of the wealthiest city in the world, and all the more because the means applied to their construction has been well spent, not wasted nor lost in capacious pockets of Corporation contractors. The money New-York City has already wasted on the "New Court-House," in the Park, would have belted our river front with a superb system of wharves and piers, in place of the rotten and rat-haunted piles of old timber that now disgrace our commerce and our assumption of enterprise. Are we going to allow the Old World not only to *be* but to *go* ahead of us in the very matters of material advancement which have been our chief pride? It would certainly seem so.

ART ITEMS.

Messrs. Prang & Co., of Boston, have just published a large chromo-lithograph, entitled "A Winter Landscape," from a painting by J. Morviller. Very little can be said in its favor. That it reproduces, with disagreeable fidelity, the poor composition and coloring of the original painting may be allowed; but the selection of such a commonplace work for reproduction was certainly a great error of judgment. Messrs. Prang & Co. have published many very fine chromo-lithographs, such as "The Fringed Gentian," after Newman; "The Reading Magdalen," after Correggio; "Easter Morning," after a painting by Mrs. Hart; several poultry scenes, after Lemmens; "The Barefooted Boy," after Eastman Johnson, &c. These are all well done, and fitted to give real pleasure to the possessor; but one must have a very poor eye for composition and color to take any pleasure in the "Winter Landscape." Messrs. Prang & Co. must put forth no more works of this kind if they would keep up the character of their publications.

The Art establishment so long known as "Goupil's," at the corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, is about to be removed to a position further up town. This will be unpleasant news to our Brooklyn friends, who every year see New-York theatres, picture shops, and other pleasant places of resort, moving further up toward Central Park, and so becoming more and more difficult of access from their city. For their sake we hope Mr. Schaus will not at present follow suit. Mr. Knoedler's new establishment will be at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, and will be opened, we believe, about the 1st of next November.

Most of our New-York artists are in the country, passing away the hot Summer months in hunting, boating and fishing, and having a good time generally, varied now and then with a little sketching. Musquitoes and the high temper of the thermometer interfere very much with their plans for work, and pencils and sketching blocks are mostly laid aside for the cooler days of September and October.

McEntee and Gifford, who went to Europe last June, are having a grand time abroad, according to letter report. Gifford will return home this Fall, but McEntee will visit Egypt and the Holy Land before turning his face westward.

Stone is still in town, with more work on his hands than he knows what to do with. If he wants to go into the country in the Summer he shouldn't paint such excellent portraits.

Launt Thompson is also in the City, busy with preparations for setting up his noble statue of Gen. Sedgwick, designed for West Point. The statue has been photographed superbly by Rockwood.

Miss Mary L. Stone is rusticating and sketching in the woods of Maine. This talented young artist has recently developed a very decided taste for designing. Her illustrations for some of Hurd & Houghton's forthcoming publications, drawn on wood by herself, are full of spirit, variety and graceful fancy.

Miss Mary Hallock, the young lady who took the first prize for drawing at the last exhibition of the Cooper Institute School of Fine Arts, will no doubt take a very high position as a designer for books and magazines. Her first published work appeared in the August *Galaxy*.

Miss C. W. Conant, whose pathetic painting entitled "The Motherless," in the last exhibition of the National Academy of Design, attracted much attention, is also drawing on wood with great success. The increase in the number of illustrated periodicals in this country, and the large demand for illustrated books, is opening a new field for women of artistic talent and culture.

Kaulbach's magnificent cartoon, "The Age of the Reformation," is still on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery. It cannot be visited too often nor too thoughtfully studied.

A Great Enterprise.—We publish in another column the prospectus of one of the most important undertakings of the day—that of the East India Telegraph Company. It is proposed to connect this country with China by means of a submarine telegraph cable, which will bring our merchants into direct communication with an empire whose commercial interests are becoming every day more closely identified with our own. The enterprise is one of vast importance, and if successful cannot fail to be of immense advantage to the people of both countries.

The Herald's Marine News.

The following table appears in the *Herald* of the 16th inst., with a view of showing the superiority of their ship news to that furnished by the Associated Press:

	Herald Yachts.	"Dr. Swinburn."
Steamships	5	3
Ships	3	2
Barks	5	4
Brigs	9	4
Schooners	88	63
Total	110	76

Of the five steamships which the *Herald* has as arrived, the *Isaac Bell* was in port, and had been from the 6th inst.; the *Nereus* did not arrive until the next day, when she assisted the "ten tugs" in getting off the steamer *Ashland*, ashore at Hell Gate.

To make up the number of ships the *Herald* counts "below, ship *Ellen Southard*," which has not yet arrived. Four of the vessels reported as *brigs* are *schooners*, which shows the great care the *Herald* reporter takes in giving correct information. The number of schooners reported and published by the Associated Press of that day was 96, instead of 63, as claimed by the *Herald*, making the total number of vessels reported by the Associated Press 109; and, deducting from the *Herald's* account the two steamships and one ship which were wrongfully reported by that paper, gives the Associated Press the advantage of two over the *Herald*.

The Quarantine Sloop and the Custom-House Authorities.

Whatever credit the revenue officers may claim for the seizure of the cigars on board of the quarantine sloop *Four Brothers*, no amount of zeal will justify their conduct in bringing to the City and tying to a wharf where thousands of passengers are being landed daily, a vessel which may be, and in all probability is, infected with cholera and yellow fever, and from whose deck, within the past few days, yellow fever corpses have been taken and buried. However guilty the men in charge of the vessel may have been, the revenue authorities have no right to endanger the health of the City, and introduce into our midst a vessel which may cause the spread of these horrible pestilences throughout the City. The sloop in question is the property of the State, and if the men employed upon her have been guilty of any violation of the Revenue laws, let them be punished; but it is to be hoped that the Board of Health will see the necessity of at once ordering her back to quarantine.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Schooner and Sloop Race—Sketch of the Yachts in the Race—The Eva Wins the Schooner Prize—The White Wing the Sloop Prize—Order and Time of Return—Off to New-Bedford.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Newport, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

The arrival of the Yacht Squadron at this favorite Summer residence of the fashionable world has not created very much excitement; in fact, I do not believe that a stranger would be aware of their presence in port. It certainly has given a little impetus to the gayeties of private society, and several small hops have taken place that have been very successful, but they were unapproachable except you represented some of the *haute noblesse* of the United States. The hotels made a slight attempt to get up a little excitement, but it all ended in a quiet fizzle, and nothing disturbed the general equanimity of the peaceful inhabitants of Newport. The Ocean House is still very full, and those partial to the exercises on the light fantastic patronize the ball-room nearly every evening. These large hotels seem very public to everybody, and as they all stand at some distance from the sea, perhaps, before long, another hotel might spring up and become a fashionable resort for those that come for sea bathing and not entirely for fashion and dress.

The little harbor looked very gay during the morning, as a large fleet of cat-boats were cruising about among the yachts, carrying fair freights of Rhode Island belles, come out to grace the spirits of the New-Yorkers with glances from their bright eyes and their own fair presence. The little steam yacht *Josephine*, of Mr. Griswold, darted in and out among the fleet in every direction. The harbor was in an unusual state of commotion, caused by the yachts trying to get out, followed by a thousand little cat-boats, who were anxious to be in time for the race, which was to take place at 10 o'clock. There was no wind at all during the morning, and it was expected that the race would be postponed; but about 11 o'clock a light breeze sprung up from the southwest, which was immediately taken advantage of, and the yachts got under way and sailed out of the harbor. It was arranged that the boats were to start from a line drawn from the flag-ship at Fort Adams to the Dumpling Fort opposite, and no vessel was to be considered in the race crossing this line before the starting signal, or exceeding twenty-five minutes afterward. The course to be to a stake-boat anchored off the northeast point of Block Island, rounding it from the north and west, and returning to the same line, when the time of each yacht will be taken, and allowances made for the time of starting. The signal for starting was a gun from the *Idler*, to be fired five minutes after a preparatory gun. This was a scrub race, and consequently no allowance of time for measurement. There were two prizes to be competed for, given by Mr. Durant, of the yacht *Idler*. The first was a set of silver plate for the schooners, and a silver jug and two tankards for the sloops. An extra prize, valued at $200, was given by Mr. Voorhis, a brother of the gentleman owning the *Addie V.* and *Gracie*, for the sloops, with allowances for measurement. The Committee of judges, Messrs. Robert S. Hone, G. G. Howland and S. Gandy, steamed out of the harbor in Mr. Durant's new steam-yacht, which, after they had taken the time of the start, accompanied the yachts round the course, and also gave the members of the Press a chance of seeing the race. While the yachts were tacking about the bay preparatory to the signal to start, the *Fleetwing* fouled the *Idler* and sent her bowsprit through the *Idler's* mainsail, making a big tare in it. The preparatory gun was fired from on board the *Idler* at precisely 12:29, and at 12:34 the signal for the start was given, and the yachts passed the line in the following order:

		H.	M.	Sec.
Clytie, sloop	Capt. Hernishoff	12	35	08
Kate, sloop	Capt. Dillon	12	35	42
Alice, schr	Capt. Kidd	12	35	46
Addie V., sloop	Capt. Voorhis	12	36	03
Julia, sloop	Capt. Meigs	12	37	17
Gracie, sloop	Capt. Voorhis	12	37	37
Scud, schr	Capt. McAlester	12	38	03
White Wing, sloop	Capt. Homans	12	38	25
Corning, sloop	Capt. Nicholl	12	38	40
Eva, schr	Capt. P. Lorillard	12	38	59
White Cap, sloop	Capt. ——	12	39	59
Widgeon, schr	Rear-Com. J. Phenin	12	40	48
Restless, schr	Capt. Douglas	12	42	14
Josephine, schr	Capt. Durfee	12	42	40
Juliet, schr	Capt. Bailey	12	43	09
Fleetwing, schr	Capt. Osgood	12	44	22
Dauntless, schr	Vice-Com. J. G. Bennett	12	45	16
Palmer, schr	Capt. Stuyvesant	12	50	18
Magic, schr	Capt. Gray	12	50	58
Rambler, schr	Capt. Skiddy	12	52	08
Phantom, schr	Commodore Stebbins	12	52	50

They all had to beat up the bay, for the breeze was from the south, and perhaps a little to the eastward, which made them stretch across the harbor on both tacks, in order to get out to the open. The crowd of craft that dotted the waters of the bay, with their white sails glistening in the morning sun, had a very pretty effect. Fort Adams lay away to the left, lying on the Rhode Island shore, with its guns standing out in a menacing position, giving the idea that, if wanted, one broadside from these bristling pop-guns would sweep the little bay from head to foot. Some few people from Newport had wandered up there to see the yachts start; but, comparatively speaking, the movements of the squadron do not appear to excite much interest here. On the opposite shore lay the Dumpling Rocks, and just above them the old ruin of a fort, called Fort Dumpling, gave a line for the yachts to start by, between that and the flagstaff on Fort Adams. Nearly an hour had elapsed before all the yachts got clear of Beaver Tail Light, and as the bay widened out, the breeze freshened up considerably, and gave every prospect of a good race. Getting out of the harbor, the sloops had a good deal the best of it, as the wind was about sufficient to fill their big sails, and there was no sea on to impede their progress through the water. As Capt. Durant's new steam-yacht slowly glided along, she brought us soon up into the centre of the fleet, all making the best of their way to the one common goal, the stake-boat off Block Island. The first yacht we passed was the little sloop *Julia*, but as she was towing a boat we supposed that she only started out for the fun of the arrangement. Some way up to windward lay the *Corning*, the new sloop built by Mr. Poillon for Capt. Nicholl; she was not sailing very fast, and her owner, probably, has not got her in racing trim yet. She did not appear to have much ballast in her, for lying on the starboard tack she was heeling over with every little puff of wind that caught her big sails. Looking ahead of her we found the little sloop *Kate*, who gave all the sloops such a tying up on the trip down from New-London, but to-day there hardly seemed to be enough breeze for her with the small amount of canvas she carries. She was lying on the port tack and pointing well up to windward, being nearly a half a point closer than the *Addie V.*, who was lying a little astern of her. On the other side of us were a batch of the schooners all sailing on the starboard tack; they came in the following order: *Magic, Restless, Fleetwing, Dauntless* and *Palmer*, while the *Phantom*, under a crowd of canvas, lay up nearly half a mile ahead, but a little to leeward. The *Rambler*, coming down from the north on the port tack, dashed away to windward of the *Fleetwing*, and held on toward the shore, passing to leeward of Brenton's Reef lightship. Away up to windward of the *Fleetwing*, the smart little schooner *Juliet* was making good headway on the starboard tack. By this time the yachts were all scattered over a distance of nearly ten miles, and the sloops had got some distance ahead, while the *Eva*, who was keeping away well to the north, appeared to have the best of the schooners. The *Phantom*, after standing some time to the north, made a short tack and passed to windward of the *Palmer*, who was lying on the starboard tack. As the bay opened out, the breeze came up pretty strong, and some of the small craft, carrying such large sails, appeared to have enough to do for a short time. At about 2 o'clock the guests on board the steam-yacht retired to lunch, which was a very agreeable move, as the sea air generally invigorates and sharpens the appetite considerably. When we again got on deck there were considerable changes in the sailing order. The *Eva* was a long way ahead, lying well up to windward. This little schooner is very smart beating up, and was made the favorite in all the pools sold during the morning; in fact, her owner would let nobody else buy her. Some way to leeward of us, on the starboard tack, the *Phantom* led the *Palmer* and *Rambler*, and, coming up behind, came the *Magic* and *Alice*, who were having an exciting race with one another, but the latter got the best of it, and lay up to windward of the *Magic* very easily. As we passed Point Judith the sloops were nearly out of sight, and the *White Wing* appeared to have the best of the race, with the *White Cap* bringing up the rear. The *Kate* was going along nicely, but the wind had died away too much to thoroughly test her sailing qualities. The *Corning* was lying some way off to the south but moving along well. The *Dauntless* was only just visible, having kept up to the north on a very long stretch, and when she went about the *Eva* was leading schooner, followed by the *Phantom, Palmer, Josephine* and *Rambler*. The *Alice, Dauntless* and *Magic* were a little behind, while the *Widgeon* and *Restless* brought up the rear. As they approached to the stake-boat the sloops all were lying up well, and the first boat to go round was the *White Wing*, belonging to T. Sheppard Homans; she turned at exactly 4:28. This yacht is a wonderfully fast sailing sloop with a light breeze and beating, as she has an enormous spread of canvas in comparison to other yachts of her tonnage. The next arrival was the *Gracie*, the sister boat of the *Addie V.*; she turned at 4:30:45, about two minutes and three-quarters after the *White Wing*. Soon after came the *Eva*, who rounded the stake-boat a few minutes afterward, and paying off, came down home with all canvas spread. The *Phantom* and *Palmer* came up close together, and both went about to get round together; but the former gave her the slip, and rounded about a minute ahead. Following came some sloops, and the *Josephine, Rambler, Dauntless, Magic, Fleetwing, Alice, Widgeon* and *Restless*, in the order named. As we made the best of our way home the wind died away considerably; but we had a chance of testing the steaming qualities of Mr. Durant's yacht, and she more than answered all expectations, as she carried us through the water at about a fourteen-knot gait. It was nearly impossible to tell how the yachts came down home, but they were stretched out in a long line, the *White Wing* first, followed by the *Gracie*, who was a short distance ahead of the schooner *Eva*. In the next batch came the *Addie V., Phantom* and *Kate*. The latter had got the best of the *Clytie*, which was a great beat, taking into consideration the amount of canvas they carry in proportion. As soon as the steamer had seen the greater part around the stake-boat she turned round and came down in all speed for the winning post. It was getting nearly dark before the yachts came in, and they passed the line in the following order:

		H.	M.	Sec.
White Wing, sloop	Capt. Homans	7	31	31
Gracie, sloop	Capt. Voorhis	7	41	40
Eva, schr	Capt. P. Lorillard	7	43	45
Addie V., sloop	Capt. Voorhis	7	59	50
Phantom, schr	Com. Stebbins	8	04	37
Kate, sloop	Capt. Dillon	8	12	25
Clytie, sloop	Capt. Henishoff	8	14	20
Rambler, schr	Capt. Skiddy	8	16	40
Fleetwing, schr	Capt. Osgood	8	22	37
Palmer, schr	Capt. Stuyvesant	8	23	18
Dauntless, schr	Vice-Com. Bennett	8	24	42
Scud, schr	Capt. McAlester	8	27	00
Corning, sloop	Capt. Nicholl	8	27	57
Alice, schr	Capt. Kidd	8	30	55
Josephine, schr	Capt. Durfee	8	32	05
Magic, schr	Capt. Gray	8	33	50
Widgeon, schr	Rear-Com. I. Phoenin	not timed		
Restless, schr	Capt. Douglas	not timed		
Juliet, schr	Capt. Bailey	not timed		
Julia, sloop	Capt. Meigs	not timed		
White Cap, sloop	Capt. ——	not timed		

It was dark by the time the greater part of the yachts had come in, and they had to be hailed from the steamer to get their names. The *Alice* people state that the *Scud* was behind them; but the judges certainly were hailed by a schooner two or three minutes before that calling herself the *Scud*. The schooner prize was won by the *Eva*, who was about five minutes ahead of the *Phantom*, taking into consideration the time they started. Both the sloop prizes fall to the *White Wing*, and she thoroughly well deserves them, as she beat everything hollow during the day. The squadron sail for Holmes Hole at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, weather permitting.

CHICAGO.

The Great Republican Gathering—A Democratic Failure—The Cattle Disease—Business, Agriculture, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

Chicago fairly opened the campaign last evening, by a splendid demonstration—an outpouring of her population, such as scarcely has ever been witnessed before. It is estimated that there were 150,000 people in the streets—many of them, of course, drawn thither by curiosity. But the gathering inside the Court-house-square presented an imposing spectacle. There were probably not far from 15,000 people, closely packed, without or immediately about the square—about 4,000 of them being Tanners, in their uniform, and bearing aloft blazing torches. This was the first public display of the Tanners, and a splendid one it was, too. The torchlight procession exceeded anything of the kind ever before attempted in Chicago.

The speaking was by Hon. Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Gov. Oglesby, of this State. Gen. Palmer was expected, but was detained by sickness in his family. The speeches were able and to the point, and created great enthusiasm. There were some small guns fired off after Gov. Oglesby and Mr. Carpenter had concluded, but little attention was paid to them.

The Tanners are destined to be a feature in this campaign. Turning out nearly 4,000 strong last evening, they were the chief attraction of the occasion. They are being organized and drilled in military tactics—so far as is necessary to obtain celerity and precision of movement—all over the West. Their uniform is cheap—costing only $2—yet picturesque and appropriate.

I have just returned from "down town," where I have been to look up the great Democratic demonstration which was promised this evening. I expected to see the scenes of last night reënacted on a somewhat reduced scale; but not a bit of it. There was no procession—nothing within a block of Court-house-square to indicate that anything unusual was going on in the vicinity. In the square there was a small crowd—not over 1,500—but it was rather early when I left, and I presume others came. The speaking was announced to be by Senator Doolittle, W. O'Brien, candidate for Congress at large—destined to be beaten 60,000—and Mr. Van Epps, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. As I have heard Mr. Doolittle in Western New-York as a general Democrat and a Barnburner, and in the West as a Radical Republican, I had some curiosity to hear him in his new *role*—or rather his old *role* resumed—as an advocate of Seymour and Blair, and the tortuous policy and rickety platform upon which they stand. But wearied nature got the better of curiosity, and I left before he began. I can say for Mr. O'Brien that he is the best, or worst, blackguard in the State. He and Truth had a falling out some years since, and they never "made up" again; so they are not on speaking terms now. Like the distinguished Senator, he has "boxed the compass," but late years has been one of the most intense partisans of the rebellion in every way in which he could give the "lost cause" aid and comfort.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The "cattle disease" has caused immense excitement in this State, especially along the line of the Central Railroad, where the herds from Texas were landed. The scientific men have been on the *qui vive* to ascertain the nature of the disease, and to devise a remedy. But thus far the result has been only a disagreement among the doctors. They know that it has proved largely fatal to the native cattle, while the Texas animals themselves are free from any external signs of it. They have discovered, by *post mortem* examinations, what parts are affected; but how or why the disease seizes upon the native cattle alone is still a mystery. Over 3,000 head have died, involving a heavy loss to the farmers, and no wonder they are excited and alarmed at the wide-spread destruction. The further importation of Texas cattle has been stopped, as no more are permitted to land at Cairo.

Our citizens were thrown into a panic a few days ago by the reports published in the daily papers, that the disease prevailed quite extensively at the Stock Yards, whence we derive our supply of beef. But the Board of Health promptly investigated the matter, and it was found to be a false alarm got up by some sensational reporter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather is as fine as could be desired. All reports in relation to crops continue favorable. Money is still scarce for general business, whatever may be the bank and brokers' reports. It is a hard season for mechanics and others to do business, on account of slow payments. Our mortuary record is better for the past week, the number of deaths being 183, of which about 150 were children under five years—ninety-five being under one year. Business on the lake is not very remunerative this season, grain being carried for from three to six cents to Buffalo. This, with our large supply, seems to be an anomaly. Building is still going forward rapidly. The great project of widening State-street thirty feet for a distance of two miles, appears to be regarded as a fixed fact. The street is closely built up the whole distance. It is proposed to move the buildings back on the east side on account of the greater width of the lots than on the west side of the street. The work has already been commenced, and quite a number of buildings have already gone back to their new locality. The improvement will involve a heavy expense to the property owners. The enlargement of the canal, so as to create a current in Chicago River from the lake to the Illinois, is to be prosecuted with renewed vigor. This improvement will cost the city $3,000,000 at least.

SARATOGA.

Weston—Ball at the Congress—Indian Encampment—The "Tiger"—Hotel Thieves—Arrest of a Murderer, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Saratoga, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

In my last letter I mentioned the fact that E. P. Weston was matched to walk fifty miles in ten hours and a quarter. He did not do it. Of course not; he never yet has won his matches for short distances; besides, it seems to be the general opinion that there was no purse of $1,000 up, but that Weston was "hired" to do the walk in order to show him off to the people, and given a purse if he enabled certain persons to win their bets. Payne, Weston's pedestrian rival, walked the fifty miles in ten hours and forty minutes last Monday, and was on the grounds watching Weston with apparent interest. By the agreement, Weston was allowed fifteen minutes to rest; he actually stopped several times, amounting, all together, to over fifty minutes—*i. e.*, about thirty-five minutes over his allowed time—and made the fifty miles in ten hours and twenty-two minutes, deducting stoppages, or in eleven hours and twelve minutes including them, thus, theoretically, at least, losing all but the $50 purse. In the evening he was dancing at the hop at the Union, apparently not in the least fatigued. The attendance at the Agricultural Fair Grounds, where the walking was done, during the day, was quite large. Weston is young looking, and walks with a short quick step, switching himself vigorously about the legs with a small whip he carries, as the occasion demands. His trainer, or rather his assistant, as I believe he employs no trainer, was the colored man Molineux, well known to Harvard men, as he trained them for their annual inter-collegiate regattas. He supplied Weston with various drinks as he went the rounds, such as coffee, milk punch, &c. Query by your correspondent—Who would not be a "walkist?"

Yesterday afternoon there was a running match over the half-mile training track between *Bonnie Doon* and the *Lightning* gray horse. The track was quite heavy. The race was devoid of particular interest.

J. J. Bevins names Bonnie Doon, by Balrownie, out of Pasta by Revenue, 4 years	1
T. H. Lee names g. h., by Lightning, out of Morrison by Voucher, 5 years	2

Time—55 seconds.

While I am on this track I may as well mention that the Burnett, Nash and Sharpley combination is still here, and for the benefit of whatever places they may be intending to visit, it is hoped they will remain here. It might be argued that I must have some spite against Saratoga by wishing them the infliction of such trash, but fortunately Saratogians don't trouble themselves by going to see the troupe.

To change the subject from the ridiculous to the sublime, even though the rapid change should strike the reader with the same feelings as the Lady Abbess of St. Bridgett's cloister experienced, when a profane visitor drank up the vial of brandy which had hitherto passed muster among the relics of the cloister as being the tears of that departed Saint; to change the subject, let me say that there was a complimentary ball given to A. Bernstein, leader of the orchestra at Congress Hall, (by himself,) on Thursday evening. The affair was a thoroughly enjoyable one and the ladies dresses, which now-a-days a gentleman is obliged to notice from the fact that they always "have the floor," were very elegant. What is the sense in going into a ball-room with these terribly long trains, and keeping every one in a perpetual fidget lest they shall step on them and do irreparable damage, to say nothing of the frowns of the fair owners. Two children danced a waltz for quite a while on a very handsome dress about three yards long, simply because they could not get around it. Again, it seems very much as though the ladies took all the dress off of one end and put it on the other. In proportion as the trains grow longer, the dress about the neck becomes shorter. However, what is the use of growling? Perhaps, all things considered, men are not the losers. It is related, however, that a gentleman and lady came out of the room and while the lady went on, the gent stopped to light his cigar; when turning around he stepped on his lady's train, which was evidently an "accommodation," as it stopped everywhere. This leads me to speak in the highest praise of a young lady in blue and white, who wore a *short* dress, and certainly was as pretty and as handsomely dressed as any lady in the room. Among the other *belles*, and that at Saratoga means considerable, both for personal beauty and handsome dress, were Miss Daniels, Miss Wall, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Crouse, who had certainly one of the most expensive dresses; Miss Parks, Miss Gunther, daughter of the Ex-Mayor, and one of the prettiest young ladies here; Miss Moro, quite a celebrated belle; Miss Sullivan, who also deserves additional praise for a short dress; Miss Mactier and Mrs. Stanley. Diamonds glistened and sparkled wherever one turned, and *chignons* and *paniers* were "lords of all we surveyed." There were some eleven dances, winding up with the German, led by Mr. Allen. This did not last long, however. The Floor Committee were Messrs. W. B. Allen, J. B. Baker, C. F. Wolf, W. S. Conner, A. Clagett, J. F. Schenck, F. Feriga, of New-York; W. H. Langley, of Brooklyn; D. Duncan, of Providence, and W. F. Sexton, of Milwaukee. Mr. Bernstein's fine music deserves the substantial recompense which, I trust, he received. To-night there is to be a ball at the Clarendon, as Wednesday there was one at the Columbian. Gayety here at Saratoga is like a running brook, always flowing on in about the same channel year after year. For that reason a person is satisfied with a sojourn here of two or three weeks. After that time the daily routine becomes monotonous, but I can conceive of no pleasanter or better place for a short season.

Every one is probably familiar with the fact that there is an Indian encampment here. Just let me say that it won't do to read Cooper before visiting the favored spot. A person might feel obliged to do so, who would burden himself with a copy of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress in order to take notes on the way, when going to visit some "dear friend," or would read a history of the United States before visiting the Saratoga battle-ground at Stillwater. There is none of the traditional Indian about the fossils who make bows and arrows or weave blankets during the Summer. They dress as every one does, squaws with hoops, waterfalls, and *paniers*, for aught I know, and instead of the "noble red man," "child of the forest," &c., you see a nineteen-twentieths white man in a nice log hut, who can stare as hard as you can, and cheat you if he gets a chance. They are pretty expert with the bow and arrow, however, and are "death on cents," to use a poetical license of speech. They do not fling tomahawks recklessly, paint abominably, wear blankets solely, squint with an "eagle eye" continually, clamor for "firewater" vociferously, and detest the white man cordially; but they do smoke frequently, chew occasionally, whittle cleverly, loaf unceasingly, talk gibberish unintelligibly, and keep a sharp eye to their own profits skillfully. Now, if I have maligned the Indian or injured the aboriginal feelings of the "natives of the soil," I am sorry, but why not import some of the Southern "mean white" element and call it Indian? Perhaps they have—who knows?

Making another "right about," Deputy Sheriff Case arrested a colored murderer here on Monday. He is from St. Louis, where the deed was committed, I believe, and was indicted last June for the murder of Capt. Anderson, of the steamer *Republic*. He fled North, and handbills were issued describing him. It seems he strolled into the servants' quarters at the Congress, and Mr. Case, being on the watch, thought he agreed with the description, and arrested him. A St. Louis officer is on the way for him. His name is S. Ray, and he is kept safe and secure while awaiting his removal. Two hotel thieves, arrested here not long ago, are to be "shown up" this afternoon at 3 o'clock. To be a little more explicit, they are to be marched around the different hotels, with a large placard announcing their character hung on their back, handcuffed and under the Sheriff's care. That is a "fine opening for a young man!" This "showing up" process seems to have a good effect on both actors and spectators, and even the hardened thief feels keenly his disgrace, while the novice is taught a valuable lesson. Incidentally, let me say that I have seen the "Tiger"—*i. e.*, I have visited one of the most celebrated of the many gambling houses that disgrace this city. Certainly no vice ever presented itself under a more dangerous guise, because never under one more attractive. Ushered by your mentor into a handsome dining-room and introduced to the courteous host, who politely invites you to a seat before a superb supper table, with game, fruits, wine and every luxury in abundance; with waiters trained to anticipate your wish, and as gentlemanly (literally) a company as you are ever with, without the slightest thing to remind you where you are, everything is seen through a rose-colored glass. After eating all you wish, you step into the next room and there are parties playing faro or roulette. Noiselessly and quietly the games go on; the loser always trying again, the winner seeking to increase his store. So they continue night after night. There is no compulsion to play, nor any request even, but once started and the fascination is sufficient. A man cannot gamble successfully; sooner or later the "bank" comes out ahead and only the professionals make money. I am glad I have seen the place, and I had a pardonable curiosity to do so, but I should hardly dare to repeat the visit very often. The fascination is that of the serpent. But enough for this letter.

All the hotels are crowded. The Union intends putting up a handsome brick front before the next season. Bowling, croquet, Saratoga Lake, spring water, handsome carriages, must be postponed till another time.

H. W. B.

Collision on Lake Huron Between a Propeller and a Schooner.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 15.

Thursday night, while off Point aux Barques, Lake Huron, just at the southerly entrance to Saginaw Bay, a collision occurred between the propeller *Empire State*, bound up, and the three-masted schooner *Dunderberg*, bound down. The latter sunk soon after the occurrence.

The *Dunderberg* was owned by Messrs. Trowbridge, Wilcox & Co., of Detroit, and valued at $55,000. She was bound down from Chicago, and had on board, besides her crew, a number of passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. George Fairbrother, Mrs. O. Wilcox, Mrs. Harriet Larzellier and Mrs. E. Goddard, all of this city, who had been taking a trip on the lakes purely for enjoyment. The *Dunberberg* was loaded with 40,000 bushels of corn, consigned to Buffalo. Her hull is insured for $35,000 and the cargo for $1,600. This vessel was quite new, having been built during the Winter of 1866 by J. M. Jones & Co., for the owners. She was first hauled out in the stream early in the Spring of 1867, and commenced operations in the trade for which she was constructed in July of that year. She was one of the finest vessels on the lakes.

After the collision occurred, the propeller *Empire State* hove to and rendered all the assistance she could. All the passengers, excepting Mrs. Wilcox, escaped from the sinking vessel on board of the propeller, and were by her conveyed down to Port Huron where they were transferred to the steamer *Dove* and brought to Detroit.

The passengers' version of the collision is substantially as follows: The collision took place between 10 and 11 o'clock. The night was not dark, by any means, and vessels could be seen in various directions, at a distance of three or four miles. Capt. Green, of the *Dunderberg*, with all his officers and crew, were on duty at the time, the former having previously announced that he would not sleep on account of their being in what is regarded a dangerous part of the lake, from the fact that it is always more or less crowded with steamers and sailing craft. All on board the *Dunderberg* saw the *Empire State* approaching, but none apprehended any danger until she came near the vessel, when for the first time they feared a collision. Every effort was made by voice and gesture to signal the officer in charge of the propeller to steer clear, but everything proved unavailing. A fearful crash followed. The propeller struck the schooner between the main and mizzen masts, on the port side, crushing in her planks and timbers, and making a hole several feet in depth, and cutting her down below the water's edge. When it became apparent that a collision would occur, the Captain of the *Dunderberg* ordered all his passengers out of the cabin, and they all succeeded in getting upon the deck when the crash came.

The shock is described as fearful, and the impression among all hands is that the propeller was under full headway, although it seems impossible that this could have been the case. All the lights on the schooner were knocked out, and of course a scene of confusion followed. The ladies were much alarmed and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be taken care of. They were, with the exception of Mrs. Wilcox, finally got into the small boat of the *Dunderberg*, and safely put on board the propeller. In their hurry to escape, however, they lost considerable clothing. Mrs. Wilcox was standing on the deck at the time of the accident, and has not since been seen. It is impossible, therefore, to tell whether she was killed or knocked overboard and drowned. The *Dunderberg* did not sink immediately after the collision, but remained in sight quite a long time. The Captain of the propeller had retired for the night, and his first officer was on duty. The vessel and propeller's lights were all burning brightly, and it is impossible to tell just how the collision occurred. The propeller's planks were considerably loosened forward, and a steam pump has been sent to her assistance.

New Orphan Asylum in Wisconsin—Generous Bequests.

The corner-stone of the Taylor Orphan Asylum, founded at Racine, Wis., by a bequest from the late Isaac Taylor, an old and wealthy resident of that city, was laid on the 13th inst. The following particulars we take from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*:

"Isaac Taylor, the founder of the Asylum, was born in England in 1810 and died in Racine on the 13th of November, 1865. He was an orphan at an early age, and his guardians being about to place him in the Poor-house he ran away, and after several years he succeeded in raising money enough to come to this country. He arrived in 1828, and after tarrying a short time on the way, reached Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed as an errand boy in a 'tavern.' Afterward he succeeded in securing a few horses, which he kept for hire. He economized and gradually increased his stock until he owned the largest livery stable in Cleveland, if not in the West. In 1842 he removed to Racine and was engaged in business both there and in Chicago until the time of his death. On his decease he left a fortune amounting to over $400,000. Previous to his death he executed a will bequeathing this entire property to his wife unconditionally, but on his death-bed he requested her to dispose of it in the same manner he had long contemplated and talked over. She was fully conversant with his plans and at once executed a will carrying them out in every particular. She survived her husband less than a year. Her will disposed of the estate in the following manner: Legacies to relatives and friends, $170,000; bequests to Racine College, $35,000; Mound Cemetery, Racine, $3,000; St. Luke's Church, Racine, $500; Nashotah Mission College, $5,000; Cleveland Orphan Asylum, $6,000; Trinity Church Home for Old Ladies, Cleveland, $1,000; balance to build and endow Orphan Asylum of Racine, which has realized $155,000.

In accordance with the provisions of Mrs. Taylor's will, a charter for the Taylor Orphan Asylum was obtained from the last Legislature. Mrs. Charlotte Tapley, Mrs. Sarah E. Dyer, Mrs. Margaret Perrine, Mrs. Mary Murray and Mrs. Sylvia Gould were created Trustees, with all the powers required to manage the affairs of the institution.

Mrs. Taylor's will set apart $30,000 for the buildings, to which the Trustees have added the accruing interest on the principal fund. When the building is completed and furnished ready for use, the entire establishment and farm will have cost about $60,000, and there will be a permanent fund of $125,000, the income of which is to pay current expenses.

After the ceremonies at the Asylum, the Trustees, accompanied by a few friends, visited Mound Cemetery, where they bestrewed the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor with flowers and *immortelles*."

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use Phalon's "Paphian Lotion." Phalon's "Paphian Soap" is indispensable for the toilet, bath and nursery. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 28th-st.
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A White-st. Importing house is retailing men's furnishings, at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway, at prices never witnessed in this City. This week will sell best "New-York Mills" Shirts, a very popular make, at $32 a dozen, and "throw in" one dozen finest linen colors with $3. Splendid shirts at $21; muslin Drawers, 75c.; best Jean Drawers, $1. Extra English half-hose, $5 50 a dozen.—*Advertisement.*

The new paper collar "Disraeli," (round point,) "Bradford," (square point,) exquisitely beautiful, will be "the collar" above all others. To introduce them, they will, this week, be given away to all respectable applicants, except children, at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Wholesale at No. 54 Lispenard-st., BLOSSON & BRO.—*Advertisement.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

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We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

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"Only Dyspepsia, Doctor!" said a patient to Abernethy. "What would you have?" said the great surgeon—"the plague!" Indigestion is the source of countless mortal diseases. Check it early with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT and escape at once its present agonies and its probable consequences, if neglected. Sold by all druggists.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Goodloe—Edgar.—At St. John's Church, Detroit, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. J. J. McCook, Archibald H. Goodloe, U. S. Army, to Fanny, eldest daughter of William H. Edgar.

Hollick—Gerraghty.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, by Rev. M. Quackenbush, Yorkville, Dr. Geo. F. Hollick, of Staten Island, to Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late James Geraghty, of Yorkville. No cards.

DIED.

Barrett.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 15, after a brief illness, Emile Burgy, eldest child of Isaac S. and Jennie H. Barrett, aged 5 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, (new) No. 80 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Beckwith.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 13, Jane Seymour, wife of Josiah G. Beckwith, M. D., aged 57 years.

Funeral from St. Michael's Church on Sunday next at 4 P. M.

Carhart.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, Jeremiah Carhart, at his late residence, No. 216 East 19th-st.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Comstock.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 16, after a short illness, Capt. Joseph J. Comstock.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3 West 37th-st. The remains will be taken to Providence on Thursday for interment.

Colgate.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, in the 77th year of her age, Lourina, widow of Bowles Colgate.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 135 East 16th-st., at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning, 17th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Coursen.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, Sarah A. Coursen, daughter of the late Abram Coursen, of this City, aged 46 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the house of Dr. H. A. Hartt, No. 142 East 34th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M.

Duncan.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Rollie, son of Thos. R. and Lillie A. Duncan, aged 4 years, 4 months and 20 days.

De Wilde.—At Woodstock, on Saturday evening, Aug. 15, Evelyn, daughter of John and Mary G. De Wilde, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 18th inst., from the residence of her parents, Union-av. and George-st., Woodstock, at 11½ A. M. Train leaves 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. for Morrisania.

Elder.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 15, J. Lawrence Elder, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, George W. Elder, No. 127 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

Houghton.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, Elijah Houghton, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 336 East 15th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Keech.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, Charles Y. Keech, son of Alexander H. and Elizabeth Keech, aged 17 years and 19 days.

Funeral on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 215 Varick-st.

Lovett.—In Rutland, Vt., on Friday Aug. 14, Harriet Lovett, widow of the late Jabez Lovett, of New-York, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) the 17th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles A. Townsend, No. 101 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Schuyler.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 15, Samuel Schuyler, aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Townsend.—At Charlestown, N. H., on Saturday, Aug. 15, Madeline, youngest child of John D. and Eliza A. D. Townsend, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 7 Washington-place, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Titus.—On Saturday, (Seventh Day,) Aug. 15, Sarah W., wife of Robert P. Titus, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 54 West 37th-st., on Monday, (Second Day,) at 9½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment. Train will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ A. M.

Van Siclen.—At New-Lotts, on Sunday, Aug. 16, Aletta J., wife of Jacob T. Van Siclen, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence.

Wicks.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, Gracie, youngest daughter of Alfred and Lizzie C. Wicks, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Lefferts-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. R. Prince, Flushing, New-York, Proprietor for 60 years of the Linnæan Nurseries, announces his sovereign and never-failing remedy for Scrofula of every phase, the only one yet known to man. Also his potent remedials for Catarrh and Bronchitis, with which Scrofula is always combined. All snuffs and inhalations have proven deceptive. The following diseases are permanently eradicated: All chronic liver and kidney affections, diabetes, dyspepsia, constipation, heartburn, piles, rheumatism, gout, scrofulous opthalmia, ear eruptions, spermatorrhœa, skin and mercurial and other external and internal eruptive diseases. Circulars, 3 stamps; medical treatise, 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

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Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

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The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of the road; also United States thirty-year bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security; and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount, may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

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upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

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It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from twenty to twenty-three per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Aug. 12, 1868.

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Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst.; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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HAWAII.

Adjournment of the Legislative Assembly—Address by the King.

From the Honolulu Gazette, June 24.

The Legislative Assembly was prorogued by His Majesty to-day at 12 M.

The King left the Palace under a royal salute from Punchbowl Battery, attended by his staff, and escorted by the Hawaiian Cavalry, under the command of Major C. H. JUDD, the household troops being under parade at the Court-house.

Attended by the Chancellor of the Kingdom, the Ministers of state and officers of the royal household, His Majesty entered the room, and, ascending to the throne chair, addressed the Assembly:

Nobles and Representatives:

The labors of your session are at an end, and it is with sincere satisfaction that I congratulate you on the result of your deliberations. You have passed several laws that will promote our trade, encourage our agriculture, and develop the resources of our country. The sums you have appropriated for the public improvements, and more especially for facilitating the means of communication between the various islands of my Kingdom, and between my Kingdom and California are ample. It will be my duty and that of my Government to see that your wishes are carried out. For your liberality toward my family and toward myself I thank you. Your solicitude for the moral and physical welfare of my people has been evidenced by the generous appropriations you have voted for the expenses of the Board of Education and Board of Health. You have given satisfaction to a want long felt in this country, in providing for the training of Hawaiian children in medical practice, and in regulating the exercise of that profession among competent Hawaiians. I am happy to see that the policy of introducing immigrants of a kindred race has received your hearty coöperation, and that you have passed a law, and provided the means, to enable my Government to carry out this most important measure. The session has been comparatively short, and I have remarked with deep satisfaction, that although differing in opinion on a few questions, you were unanimous in your feelings of love for our country and of loyalty to your Sovereign.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: On your return to your friends and constituents, convey to them my good wishes and my hope that, with the blessing of God Almighty, peace and prosperity will continue to abide with us. You will carry with you the consciousness of having done your best to contribute to our common welfare. And I do now declare the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom prorogued.

At the conclusion of the speech the King withdrew, and returned to the palace attended by all the troops.

The Assembly just prorogued met on the 18th day of April. The session has been short, yet a number of important laws have been passed, which must tend to the enhancement of our prosperity. Most of these bills are amendments to the laws in force, to adapt them better to the public good, or to meet the necessities of the public service; but there are others which embrace new points of policy, and cover interests and rights not before legislated upon. The bill granting aid to ocean steamships (known as the Subsidy bill) passed its final reading. This bill, which has been the most warmly debated one of the session, has called out a very general expression of opinion, both in and out of the Assembly. It authorizes the King, in Privy Council, to grant, in his discretion, the sum of $50,000, under conditions regarding prices of passage and freight and other minor regulations, to any steamship company which will engage to put a second steamer on the route between this port and San Francisco for two years.

Japanese Emigrants to the Sandwich Islands.

From the Honolulu Gazette, June 24.

The arrival on Friday last of one hundred and forty-seven Japanese laborers by the *Scioto*, proves most opportune in supplying our immediate wants. For a long time past the Hawaiian Consul at Yokohama, Mr. VAN REED, at the instance of the Board of Immigration, has been endeavoring to negotiate with the Japanese authorities for permission to send to these islands, Japanese who might be willing to engage for a term of years, on specified wages—the faith and honor of this Government being pledged to the protection and care of the immigrants, and to the fulfillment of the stipulations of the contract. But though listening to the proposals of our Consul without a positive refusal to grant his wishes, their consent was withheld until a few weeks since, when the Tycoon's Government replied that passports would be granted to such Japanese as should enter into engagements with the Consul.

Mr. VAN REED supplied with the means, and under the authorization of the Board, proceeded at once to engage 350 laborers, twenty of them having wives, and to charter the *Scioto* to bring them hither. The emigrants, under the charge of Mr. D. A. BAUM and Dr. D. J. LEE, have had on the voyage here, ample room in the ship; have been under strict sanitary regulations and medical supervision, and as they were carefully examined previous to going on board, we have received as healthy and as promising a number of laborers as have ever landed on our shores. These Japanese have come under favorable auspices, for a kindly disposition towards them is manifested, both among Hawaiians and foreigners, and a belief—largely entertained—that they will prove satisfactory as an addition to our laboring population. At Yokohama they were eager to embark, and clamorous to be among the ones selected to go, and doubtless their personal condition and earnings will be better here than in their own country. Under these circumstances, we may hope that this experiment—this trial of Japanese on our soil—may result in mutual satisfaction, both to the employer and the employed.

These Japanese have left their own country under no written contracts. There is only the agreement of the Hawaiian Consul, as agent of the Board, with the Japanese authorities, that the wages shall be $4 per month, with food, clothing and medical attendance, and a free passage from, and return at the end of three years, to Japan. They are under verbal engagements to perform the service required, to the Board, which has the right to assign this service to others, and is responsible for the payment of the wages and the faithful performance of all the stipulations of the engagement with them on the part of their employers.

Decision by Chief Justice Chase.

A dispatch from Parkersburg, W. Va., 13th inst., to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

In the case of JOHN B. SMITH *vs.* RUFFNER, DONNELLY & Co., in the United States, *in assumpsit*, the defendant, MILLER, pleaded in abatement to the jurisdiction of the Court, claiming that as he was declared by the amendment to the Constitution of West Virginia not to be a citizen of said State, he could not be sued in this Court. This plea brought in the question of the legality of the amended Constitution, and what construction should be placed upon it.

Chief Justice CHASE, in delivering the opinion of the Court, in substance said:

"No Court of the United States will decide the question as to the validity of the amendment to the Constitution of West Virginia, under the Constitution and laws of said State. We think the amendment fairly reconcilable with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The word 'citizen,' as used in the amendment, is not in the sense of that word as used in the Judiciary act, but that certain individuals should not be regarded as citizens—that is, they should not partake of the political powers of citizens. The word 'citizen,' as used in the Judiciary act, is not in the sense of a political person."

FINANCIAL.

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and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment and in exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS A. RAPALLO,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED real estate in or near New-York. First mortgages only.

S. WINKLEY,
No. 115 Broadway, room No. 18.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBE, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to

Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO.	S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT.	W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY.	GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868	70,862 24

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,
WM. BLOODGOOD,
WM. F. CARY, JR.,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,
DAVID JONES,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
EDWARD COOPER,
W. D. WADDINGTON,
WM. SCHALL,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,
H. BLYDENBURGH,
JOSIAH H. BURTON,
JAQUES GUEDIN,
SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
ALEX. M. AGNEW,
RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. H. GEBHARD,
ROB'T STUYVESANT,
JOHN D. BREZ,
OLIVER K. KING,
FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
JOHN R. SMITH,
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously reelected.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also commercial credits.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 15, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	114	114⅜	5-20 C., '67	107⅞	108
Coupon, 1881	114⅝	115	5-20 C., '68	107⅞	108
5-20 Reg., 1862	108⅛	...	10-40 Registered	104	....
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Coupon	108⅝	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	119¼	119½	Gold	146⅛	146⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	U.S. Cur'cy Pacif.	102	102½
Jan. & July	108	108⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ₩ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ₩ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were	$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses	1,956,644 00
Net earnings were	$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were	$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were	2,030,626 33
Net earnings	$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $123,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ₩ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 85 flat, which includes more than "four months" of accrued interest.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connection, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 40-year 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds for sale at 80 and interest, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

The attention of investors is called to the United States Government Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in lawful money, which we are now selling on favorable terms.

These bonds are justly regarded by moneyed institutions and estates as the most desirable investment of all the Government securities.

They are limited in amount, possess all the privileges of the other Government issues, such as being received by the Treasury Department as security for circulating notes of the National Banks, entire freedom from taxation, and they have the additional quality of an absolute duration of thirty years at a high rate of interest, which no legislation can change. Consequently, on the resumption of specie payments, they must bear the highest premium of any of the Government loans.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Luerbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY.

TRUSTEES:

WM. H. FOSTER, Second Vice-President Central National Bank.
GEO. W. SAVAGE, President International Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. ADLARD, Manager Queen Fire Insurance Company.
LINDLEY MURRAY, President Empire City Fire Insurance Company.
RICHARD A. READING, President City Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. T. HAWS, President Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
J. NEWTON SEARS,
ALONZO C. RAND,
LESTER M. CLARK,
CARLOS PIERCE.

President,
W. H. FOSTER.
Vice-President,
J. NEWTON SEARS.

Secretary.
THOMAS BLAND.
Treasurer.
S. S. WOOD, JR.

The NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY has been organized for the manufacture and sale of works under the Rand Patents, for supplying illuminating gas.

The Company is prepared to supply works of all sizes for dwellings, factories, hotels, &c.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 34½ Pine-st.

T. BLAND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868.

59TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868	70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States Income tax, on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of

RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS,

At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

Have constantly on hand a large stock of

MOSQUITO NETS

OF UMBRELLA, STANDARD AND

other new and improved models, in

WHITE AND PINK LACE

and Gauze. Also a full assortment of

MOSQUITO BARS AND LACES,

in pink, white and blue, every width,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.

1 case BLACK PRINCESS CLOTH, $6 per dress; worth $10.
1 case BLACK IMPERIAL CLOTH, $5 per dress; worth $8.
1 case BLACK IMPERIAL, VERY FINE, $6 per dress; worth $9.
1 case BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, $6 and $7 per dress; worth $9 and $10.
1 case BLACK ALEXANDRA POPLIN, 62½c. and 75c. per yard; worth $1 and $1 12.
1 case BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c.; worth $1.
A LOT OF HEAVY ENGLISH CRAPE VAILS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, AT HALF PRICE.

FIFTEEN DAYS CLOSING SALE.

STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

CALICOES, 10c.; DELAINES, 12½c.; GOOD BLACK ALPACA, 35c.

DRESS GOODS, 12½c.; BED TICK, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.

REMNANTS, CLOTHS, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILK from $1 50 up to $2 50.

Four large MIRRORS, three CARPETS, two black walnut Cloak Racks, Cloak Shoulders and figures, four black walnut Doors with plate-glass.

OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.—French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, William's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musica Departments. Send for circular to

Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A boarding school for 20 boys. Home comforts and influences; kind care and thorough teaching. The school year will commence Sept. 14.

S. FARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.

Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

HOME SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN accomplished musician, and speaking Parisian French, will receive a limited number of young ladies to board with her, and join her French and English morning class. Beside a pleasant country home they will meet with unusual facilities for advancing in French, Music, &c. Address L. S., Babylon, L. I. City references.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MACMULLAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.

Course two years. No preliminary examination.

Students can enter or leave at any time.

The first term commences the eigth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.

The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.

Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.

Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.

Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.

Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.

Instruction by lessons and lectures.

Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.

Access to library without extra charge.

Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.

One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.

This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.

Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL FOR FIRST-CLASS academy, $2,000; principal for high school, near city, $1,800; classical assistant for boarding school; also English assistant on Hudson; professor music for female college; lady for French and music; several other teachers wanted. All should have American School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a young lady from Virginia; thoroughly competent to teach English branches, French, and Music; she would be willing to travel if desired; the best references given and required. Apply at No. 158 West 34th-st., or to R. H., Box No. 1,300 Baltimore Post Office.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, kizeman and ex-scholar of his college, gives private instructions in all the branches of a collegiate course; highest references. Address CANTAB., University Building, Washington-square, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED AS TEACHER of the piano, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and English, desires a reëngagement in a school or family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES FOR A situation for a month or longer to teach children German and French, or to make herself useful in any little way in return for a kind home. Address B. G., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH PIANO AND English branches in a school in the country. Salary $175 per annum and board. Address stating church connection, experience, &c., X. Y. Z., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER POSSESSED of some means and able to secure some patronage, to take part in a well-established day and boarding school. Address H. W., Station G, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FULLER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Fuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of July, 1868.

au3-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CONKLIN L. MARTIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Conklin L. Martin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au17-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BARNETT and AUGUSTUS F. SHEPARD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Barnett and Augustus F. Shepard, said John Barnett of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, and said Augustus F. Shepard, of the Parish of New-Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 242 Broadway in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 15, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MERRICK MEYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 242 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENNO LASK a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benno Lask, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of New-York, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,549.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM ATWATER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Atwater, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,524.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB LANSING, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Lansing, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.

E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee.

au3-law3wM*

NO. 1,547.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Jones, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.

au3-law3wM* E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee.

NO. 1,522.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANANIAS M. CAMERON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ananias M. Cameron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO F. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alonzo F. Robbins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
au3-law3wM* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN GERARD WILLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin Gerard Willis, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.

au10-law3wM* JNO. P. MANN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS MEAD a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus Mead, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
au10-law3wM* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. BURTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Charles W. Burton, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868.

GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } Assignees.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,

au17-law3wM*

NO. 1,419.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, a bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolph F. Seastedt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au17-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

NEW

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,

in which they will keep the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

we are now prepared to supply

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT.

THE FIGHT!!

GREAT NATIONAL DEPOT FOR MEDALS, LANTERNS, FLAGS, FIREWORKS,
And all CAMPAIGN GOODS,
LYON BROTHERS,
No. 33 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

SEYMOUR.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 50; liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and County rights for sale.

J. T. & J. B. SMITH,
Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

ALL NEW!!
JOHN F. BALDWIN,
PRACTICAL PRINTER,
No. 174 Fulton-st.
Opposite St. Paul's Churchyard.

SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S ORIGINAL Baths, established 1820. No. 107 Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., for cure of rheumatism, &c.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND Eye glasses at No. 189 William-st., near Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA. COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building:

MANHATTAN............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

HIBERNIA......Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA......Sept. 12
EUROPA......Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA......Sept. 19
IOWA......Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA......Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $16?. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)............TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP............SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY, Sept. 5

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin......	$100	Steerage......	$35
To London......	105	To London......	40
To Paris......	115	To Paris......	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

Chief cabin passage............$130
Second cabin passage............80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage............145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

MALTA......Aug. 20 | ALEPPO......Sept. 3
SIBERIA......Aug. 27 | TRIPOLI......Sept. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin............$80 Gold.
Steerage............$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING. Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 8:30 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on MONDAY, Aug. 24.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.

Freight received on and after TUESDAY, 18th. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE, FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER.

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, and THAMES on SATURDAY Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES............NELSON....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
MARIPOSA............KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Aug. 29

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVID CAULKINS,

Is now receiving freight for Galveston and all points connected therewith, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave this week.

For freight or passage, having elegant newly-fitted accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1868.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.

Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 1 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:20, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:20, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 560 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class............$1 00
To Providence, first class............50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, AND CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)............$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.

$2 00

Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE, From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 17th, 3 P. M.	Monday, 17th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 22d, 11 A. M.	Friday, 21st, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 22d, 6 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The OHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st. Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain, at greatly reduced rates, combination excursion tickets, via Ithaca, headwaters of Cayuga Lake, Watkins Glen, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Ontario steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, to Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Boston, Lakes George, Champlain and Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Mount Mansfield, White and Franconia Mountains, and all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, Canada, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and through the ticket agents at the principal hotels.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

CHOLERA BANKS.—CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN; Pilot, SAM. GREENWOOD; WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, leaving Peck-slip, East River, 7:30 A. M. Fare only $1 50. AL. G. FOSTER.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East River, will be received at this office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of 25 feet mean low water, and the debris deposited where the engineer may direct. The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1,364.8 cubic yards, over an area of 1,222.2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576.1 cubic yards, over an area of 1,302.2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of Frying Pan and Pot Rock, and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed, amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount, according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys, and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the surface and cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guarantees can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks, should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for removing rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.

Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M., MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1868, for

500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.

20,000 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.

20,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in barrels.

50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels full head-lined.

Bids for Coffee and Sugar to be made duty paid.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l and A. C. G. S.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF G. WARREN GEER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

G. WARREN GEER.
GURDON S. M. GEER.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 362 Broadway, as heretofore. G. WARREN GEER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway.

SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS of the FRENCH, BELGIAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN SCHOOLS, Comprising LANDSCAPES, MARINES, FIGURE PIECES, FRUIT AND FLOWERS, &c., &c., By HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, At their Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., TUESDAY, Aug. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

They are now on exhibition and worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.

HOTEL FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION TUESDAY, AUG. 18, AND WEDNESDAY 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT HIS SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., THE FURNITURE OF 85 ROOMS, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, piano, mirrors, curtains, parlor suite, easy chairs, bedroom suites, bedding, &c.

On FRIDAY 21, and SATURDAY 22, will be sold the feather beds, mattresses, linens, bedroom suites, mirrors, wines, liquors, book account, &c.

EDWIN SCRANTON, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.—7 STORE LOTS on the principal street in the heart of business in the City of Rochester, N. Y., very near the Post Office. Sale on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the auction house of SCRANTON & PHILLIPS, Nos. 26 and 28 Main-street. A rare chance for investment. For particulars, address the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the PARSONAGE MANSION, East 122d-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., north side, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

Particulars hereafter.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York City, the following army subsistence stores, viz:

About 2,000 cases "Uncooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

About 600 cases "Cooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

About 1,225 cases Desiccated Potatoes.

Samples of each article can be seen and examined at No. 112 Pearl-st., or the stores can be examined at southeast corner Greene and Houston sts., New-York.

By order of C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S., and Chf. C. S. Dep. East.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND BLACK-WALNUT, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at auction, at No. 28 West 45th-st., THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the handsome furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of black-walnut dining extension table, black-walnut dining chairs, rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood etegeres, lace and brocatel curtains, Brussels carpets, bronze chandeliers, carved and black-walnut bedsteads, and marble-top dressing bureau, spring and hair mattresses, feather pillows, rosewood armoire-a-glace, mahogany secretary bookcase, marble-top washstands, &c. Also a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21, AT SALESROOM NO. 8 Cortlandt-st., genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale.

Particulars in time.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1868.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following-named vessels:

At the United States Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M.:

The MARATANZA, side-wheel steamer, 786 tons.
WINOOSKI, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
PEORIA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
TACONY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
LENAPEE, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
YUCCA, screw steamer, 373 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M.:

The TALLAHOMA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
AUGUSTA, side-wheel steamer, 1,310 tons.
DON, (iron,) screw steamer, 390 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:

The METACOMET, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SHAMROCK, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SASSACUS, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
CHENANGO, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
FLORIDA, side-wheel steamer, 1,261 tons.
HORNET, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 820 tons.
BOXER, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 444 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.:

The ASCUTNEY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
NEWBERN, screw steamer, 948 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M.:

The SENECA, screw steamer, 507 tons.

At New-Orleans, La., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:

The MAHASKA, side-wheel steamer, 832 tons.

At Mound City, Ill., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:

The GRAMPUS, side-wheel steamer, 300 tons.
PANSY, side-wheel steamer, 50 tons.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards and Stations.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard and Stations within two weeks from the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. a31-law to15oct

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Long Branch, on the Shrewsbury River, N. J., comprising a two-story frame house, with all requisite outbuildings, barn, ice-house, farmer's house, &c., all in perfect order, and about 23 acres of good cultivable land, with about one-half mile frontage on the river. Photographs of the property, which belongs to the estate of the late W. A. Freeborn, can be seen at our office. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 18 acres, situated at Newfield, one-half mile from station on railroad running from Philadelphia to Cape May; 11 acres under nice cultivation; 3½ acres seeded to clover; grapevines, apple and peach trees, strawberries, and a variety of small fruit; convenient to schools and church; good soil; best of water; first-class people. Price $1,300. Apply to J. F. LANDRAY, No. 27 King-street.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, large tracts of timber and ore lands in the Counties of Essex and Franklin, State of New-York. Streams of water and roads running through portions of the property, and railroads about being constructed in the vicinity. For further particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, accessible by railroad nine times daily; good water; price $5,500; terms easy and possession. WM. H. NADIN, Millburn, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MOTT HAVEN, ON VILLA-PLACE, 145th-st., a fine house, with eight of the best lots in the town, suitable for a gentleman's residence, handsomely laid out with every convenience. Apply to WM. WIMPRESS, builder, College-avenue, opposite new school-house.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., MODERN FOUR-story, high-stoop house; pleasantly located, with early possession, or occupant will rent until May next; price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT $5,000—Full lot on 9th-av., near 97th-st. To let at $1,250, a parlor floor, to a physician; house in Nineteenth Ward. Address H. O., Station D.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW three-story and basement brick house, situated No. 414 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; is nicely and comfortably furnished throughout: immediate possession given. Apply to T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Tompkinsville, Staten Island ten minutes' walk from landing; ten rooms, kitchen and laundry, fully furnished, good neighborhood, fine view of the bay, from 15th of September to 15th of June; rent $100 per month. For particulars apply to ISAAC HOWIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED—70TH-ST., between Central Park and 3d-av.; rent $250 a month; immediate possession. For particulars address Box No. 5,621 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house in Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to a small family; six rooms and cellar; water, gas, sewer. R. CUNNINGTON, No. 41 Park-row.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office*.

TO LET—A LARGE BUILDING, SITUATED IN West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., lately used as a pork-packing establishment, and fitted up with boiler, steam engine, hoisting apparatus, tanks, lard kettles, two patent ice-houses, and all the utensils necessary for doing a large business; will be let for other purposes if necessary. Apply on the premises, to JAMES McMILLEN.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 2 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort, situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the south Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, HANDSOMELY furnished, to let, without board, having every modern convenience; suitable for single or party of gentlemen; house first class; locality unsurpassed; references required. Apply at No. 139 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house (West 23d-st.) would rent the entire second floor, furnished, to one or more gentlemen, without board; accommodations first-class; references given and required. Address F. M. G., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, TWO gentlemen and four ladies, wish good plain board from the 1st of September; location below 30th-st. Address, giving terms, which must be low, F. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

VERY HANDSOME ROOM WITH OR without board, may be had by a family or by a few single gentlemen in the first-class private house No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife in Jersey City; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A. R. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom and large front room on second and third floors to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO rooms, connecting, with or without board. No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 108 WEST 32D ST., NEAR SIXTH-av., furnished room to let with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to a family, with private table, or to gentlemen, without meals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST.—Handsome furnished rooms en suite or single to let, with board; house strictly first-class; references.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For paving New-street from Wall to Beaver with Nicholson pavement.

2. For paving Murray-street from Broadway to West-street with Nicholson pavement.

3. For paving Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River with Nicholson pavement.

4. For paving Exchange-place from Broad-street to Hanover-square with Nicholson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. Both sides of New-street from Wall-street to Beaver, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

2. Both sides of Murray-street from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

3. Both sides of Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

4. Both sides of Exchange-place from Broadway to Hanover-square, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT.

OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.

GEORGE WOOD............Manager
SAMUEL COVILLE............Assistant Manager

Without eulogistic prelude, the management have to announce the opening of this enormous establishment, complete in all its arrangements, after the labor of five months and an expenditure exceeding $100,000, on MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M., and open from that hour until 10 P. M. daily. In addition to the attraction of the Museum Collection—which is of the most extensive, varied and valuable character, embracing works of art, expressly imported from Europe; specimens in every branch of natural history, and scientific curiosities of every description, that will not only yield pleasure to the merely curious, but will also render substantial gratification to the student, the pleasure-seeker, the antiquarian and philanthropist—engagements have been entered into for the Dramatic Department with that pearl of the American stage and supreme favorite,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

who, supported by Mr. James W. Collier and an efficient *corps dramatique*, has kindly consented to perform a limited engagement, appearing in an entirely new piece, prior to the advent of the

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMBINATION,

who have been engaged in England expressly for this establishment.

The Royal English Opera Bouffe Troupe, composed of MISS SUSAN GALTON AND COMPANY, have also been secured in England, and will appear at the daily *matinées*. For the Museum Department, the following living human phenomena have been secured: The original

SIAMESE TWINS AND THEIR CHILDREN,

previous to leaving for Paris, where they will be separated by the College of Surgeons.

THE BABY WOMAN,

an extraordinary child, only 2 years and 10 months old, is in all particulars fully matured and developed—a perfect woman.

MISS ANNA SWAN, the Giantess.
CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, Children of the Orient.
SCOTTISH DWARF; height, 24 inches; weight, 23 pounds. FAT BOY; age, 5 years; weight, 230 pounds.
GEN. GRANT Jr., the famed dwarf.
MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.
THE AUTOMATON LEOTARD,

a fac-simile of the famed gymnast, from the Polytechnic Institute, London—a piece of mechanism which has puzzled all contrivers, and is the sensation of that metropolis. Together with moving Wax Figures, including the Sleeping Beauty and Dying Zouave from the celebrated Mme. Tussaud & Sons'; The Lord's Supper, Tableaux of Washington's Reception at Trenton, Marie Antoinette in Prison, Count de Luna in the Bastile, &c., &c., with mechanical works of art from Paris. Further particulars will be duly announced. On the inaugural day, Monday, Aug. 31,

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.,

will deliver an address appropriate to the occasion, at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission to Museum: adults, 50 cents; children under 12 years of age, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

LOTTA............as............FIRE FLY.
LOTTA............as............FIRE FLY.
LOTTA............as............FIRE FLY.

NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FERRERO'S APOLLO HALL AND LECTURE-ROOM,

BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, PUBLIC MEETINGS and DINNERS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

The above establishment is the largest in the United States—160 feet front on Twenty-eighth-st., and 226 feet on Broadway—will be fitted up in the most elegant style, with every convenience imaginable. Committees are invited to call and judge for themselves.

E. FERRERO, No. 1,183 Broadway.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GYMNAST, LEOTARD, the originator of the Flying Trapeze, will shortly arrive here. He has acquired for himself a world-wide reputation by his astonishing feats performed in London, Paris, and other large cities of Europe, and is the originator of the Double and Treble Trapeze. He has had many imitators, but no equals. He will be accompanied by Mons. JEROME RAVEL, one of the celebrated brothers of that name, well known in this country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable girls; one as professed cook in all its branches—soups, meats, poultry, game, creams, pastries, &c.; the other as first class waitress in all its branches; is kind and obliging; best City reference; both would like to go to one family, in City or country. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with 3½ years' City reference from her last place, (the lady can be seen,) a situation, or would do nursing and plain sewing; is fully competent in either capacity. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking of a small family; no objection to assist with the washing, and would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 207 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, as cook or general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful; a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer; has unexceptional City reference as to character and capability; no objection to a large family; wages $12. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO PROTESTant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; other as first-class waitress; are competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at 330 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks' washers and ironers; laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c. City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding; unexceptionable references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—WASHING OF SOME FAMILY BY the month and a few gentlemen's washing; can have them done up in the best manner at 75c. a dozen. Call No. 332 East 24th-st., Mrs. BURNS, on back stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO WASHING for a few private gentlemen or go out by the day, by a respectable young woman. Call at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st. Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as children's nurse, or as chambermaid. Apply at No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical married man; two in family; has had long experience in management of green-house and graperies; has City recommendations for character and ability. Address J. B., A. Bridgeman's, Florist, No. 873 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands it in all its branches; green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables, lawn; understands the care of a horse or cow; moderate wages. Best City references. Address R. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant first-class coachman, with 3½ years' reference from his last employer; is a careful driver; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man of strict integrity, who writes a legible hand, as copyist, assistant book-keeper, timekeeper, or steady writing of any kind; no objections to going in the country. Address, for one week, J. H. B., Jersey City Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Address J. P. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from England, as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN FROM the country, a situation as porter; can mark; is able and willing to work. Address J. C., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address J. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man, thoroughly conversant with his business; can clip and singe, and is a professed trainer of young horses. Address J. C., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO family, a situation as coachman; the best of City references can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who fully understands his business; best of City reference. Address M. C., for two days, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD CAPABILITIES, strict integrity, and much experience, wants a situation in either City or country; this State preferred; has mechanical tastes and is used to overseeing men; salary, $2,500 to $3,000. As to location of business, address COWING, JOHNSON & CO., No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY ADMITTED to the Bar, wishes a situation as managing clerk, or other such position in a law office, where he can, at the same time, attend to his own practice, which is very small; best of references are given. Address D. E. H., American Literary Bureau, 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LADIESMAIDS nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., for gentlemen's families hotels and boarding houses; City and country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVants immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 126 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Mr. G. L. Fox's Great Spectacular Pantomime,

HUMPTY — DUMPTY. } H. D. is the delight of the Metropolis—the envy of the Provinces. Children are ecstatic over its wonders. Young men and pretty maidens grow charmed with its diversified attractions; and the old renew their childhood in the presence of its fairy marvels and infectious fun.

G. L. FOX in his great *rôle* of CLOWN.

The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALL.

THE WONDERFUL LIGHTNING DRILL.

HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.

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Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2.

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Lessee and Manager............WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

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The ever-familiar nursery story rendered doubly enchanting by the universal charm of OFFENBACH'S MUSIC, and by the great and unequaled combination of Artists, Chorus, Mise-en-scene, and JARRETT AND PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE, converted into THE MOST CHARMING OPERA, THE MOST AMUSING COMEDY, AND THE MOST IMPOSING SPECTACLE EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA.

Seats secured at Niblo's and Schirmer's.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THE BEST PLAY AND BEST ACTING.
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT DRAMA
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE OF TRODDEN DOWN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

EXTRA WEEK. The great BUISLAY FAMILY. The BUTLER TROUPE. Great hit of the RED GNOME. New and wonderful feats. Songs, Dances, Drama.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 17, AT 8.
NINETY-FIFTH GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Jubel"............Fahrbach
2. Overture, "Freyschutz"............Weber
3. Waltz, "Weiner Couplets"............Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Vepres Siciliennes"............Verdi
5. Overture, "William Tell"............Rossini
6. Ave Maria (Solo for Oboe)............Schubert

Mr. J. ELLER.

7. Polka Mazourka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" } Strauss
Polka schnell, "Eingesandt"............
8. Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream"............Mendelssohn
9. Overture, "Le Domino Noir"............Auber
10. Carnival of Venice (Burlesque.)
11. Waltz "Fantasie bilder"............Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene" (No. 2)............Offenbach

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GREAT SUCCESS OF EUGENE'S SENSATION OPERA,
ILL TRUE-BAD-DORE.

The Tower Miserere Chorus—Moonlight Castle—Encored nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.

DAN BRYANT as
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
Revival of the roaring, side-splitting farce,
THE LIVE INJIN.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT Piano-fortes, agraffe treble, the finest and cheapest instrument in the City; two used short time at half price, by JENNYS & SON, No. 225 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAND, SQUARE and Upright Pianos, at bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, complete for Piano-forte Solo, 50 cents. Tenth thousand now on sale. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway. A new catalogue free.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures in no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, on moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicines to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

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NATIONAL POLITICS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

and others—and it being known that Gov. SEYMOUR was in town, a gentleman, formerly and now residing in this State, then temporarily residing in Wisconsin, being personally acquainted with the Governor, was informally deputed to invite him to address a few words of cheer and commendation to the "boys in blue," before their departure. The gentleman waited upon the Governor for that purpose, not doubting that he would promptly accede to the request. But Gov. SEYMOUR fidgeted, and hesitated, and doubted the propriety, and really felt uncertain as to his *duty*, but ended with declining to make any remarks. "Come, come," said the gentleman, "throw off your doubts and scruples, Governor; forget all about party for once—think only of your country, and go out and say a few cheering words to these brave boys. It will do them a world of good, and you will feel a great deal better for it yourself." But the Governor declined peremptorily, and the "boys" got no word of encouragement or commendation from him. Will he get their votes now?

We heard the above statement made by the gentleman himself, who waited upon Gov. SEYMOUR. The precise language used by him we do not vouch for, though we have rendered its spirit truthfully. The essential fact is, that Gov. SEYMOUR could make a partisan harangue against the Administration while in the dark hours of that terrible struggle—a speech cheering only to the enemies of the country—but had no word of cheer for those who were going forth to peril and death in its defence.

A Speech by Gen. Forrest in Tennessee—His Views of the Next War.

We copy from the Memphis *Avalanche* the following report of the speech delivered by Gen. N. B. FORREST, at Brownsville, Tenn., on the 10th inst.:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I did not think that I would be called upon to address you at this time, as it was intended and, I believe, expected that I would speak to you to-night. I have been laboring under sickness for a few days, and have been suffering from a sour throat, so that at the present time I will be only able to say a few words to you. Last week I received a dispatch from Gens. CHEATHAM, BROWN, QUARLES and others, to the effect that I was wanted in Nashville in regard to some important business in connection with the calling out of the militia, and when I received that dispatch I started at once. When I arrived in Nashville I found fifteen Confederate Generals engaged in a conference with about thirty leading citizens. Great fears had been expressed about the calling out of the militia, as many were of the opinion that it would lead to bloodshed of a very serious character. Gov. BROWNLOW had stated in his message to the Legislature that all those who belonged to the Kuklux Klan were to be declared outlaws, and he gave out and declared that these Klans were composed of soldiers who had been in the Confederate army. I believe that Gov. BROWNLOW thinks that all Confederate soldiers, and, in fact, the whole Democratic Party in the South, belong to the Kuklux Klan. [Cheers and laughter.] All are declared outlaws, for the Governor says he has no doubt they belong to the Klan, if there is such a clan. The Legislature has passed some laws, I believe, on the subject, in which the militia are called on to shoot all Kukluxes they may find, and they need fear no prosecution for doing so. That is, simply, that they may call a Confederate soldier a Kuklux, shoot him down, and no harm shall befall any of the militia who shall commit such an outrageous act; for Gov. BROWNLOW has proclaimed that they were all outlaws. [Applause.] When this is done, I tell you, fellow-citizens, there will be civil war. If the Radical Legislature, with Gov. BROWNLOW, arms the negroes, and tells them to shoot down all Confederate soldiers on the ground that they are members of this Kuklux Klan, as they call it, and outlaws, then, in my opinion, there will be civil war in Tennessee. [Applause.] It is not our policy to get into another civil war, or a war of any kind at the present time, as *it would be used against us and weaken our cause in the North*, and I have advised every Confederate soldier whom I have met lately to do all in his power to prevent war of any kind taking place in Tennessee. I received a letter from Gen. S. R. ANDERSON, of Nashville, a few days ago, and he stated to me in that letter that *he considered the action of Gov. Brownlow, in relation to the militia, a declaration of war*, if the militia are called out under his proclamation. *This is also my opinion.* I can assure you, fellow-citizens, that I, for one, do not want any more war. I have seen it in all its phases, and believe me when I say so, that I don't want to see any more bloodshed, nor do I want to see any negroes armed to shoot down white men. If they bring this war upon us, there is one thing I will tell you—that I *shall not shoot any negroes so long as I can see a white Radical to shoot*, for it is the Radicals who will be to blame for bringing on this war. I can assure you, fellow-citizens, that I shall at all times be ready to go forward and assist the Sheriff or any other officer in carrying out the laws of the State, and in order to assist him thoroughly, I will get as many of my old soldiers as possible to go with me. *But if they send the black men to hunt those Confederate soldiers whom they call Kuklux, then I say to you, "Go out and shoot the Radicals."* If they do want to inaugurate civil war, the sooner it comes the better, that we may know what to do. [Applause.]

I do not wish it understood that I am inciting you to war, for as I told you before, I have seen all the war and all the bloodshed I want. I wish you to exhaust all honorable means before you do anything, and I would prefer that you should suffer before I should see civil war inaugurated in this country. We have already lost all but our honor by the last war, and I must say, that in order to be men we must protect our honor at all hazards, and we must also protect our wives, our homes and our families. [Cheers.]

I wish distinctly to state that I am not against the colored man, neither have I ever been against the colored man. I carried forty-five of them into the war with me, and all but one remained with me during the war. The next time I saw the one who deserted he was in the hands of the metropolitan police for stealing. [Cheers and laughter.] I wish you to do nothing that will give the Radical party any pretext to bring on a war. I warn you particularly against this. They would like nothing better than a war, for through it they might carry the election, and by this means keep office and continue to bleed us. If, however, the war should come, and I hope it never will, I want no drones in my drum of bees. [Applause.] If I am forced into a collision, I tell you that every man shall be compelled to do his duty. They have got to take sides with us or the other party. We will have no neutrals; all must show what they are. If they are not for us, then they will be against us. We must be a unit on this very grave question. The militia will be a unit, and we must be in the same position. My fellow-citizens, I assert it is a solemn thing to which you are called, for I have no doubt that you have all had enough of war. You have seen war, and you know what it is, and therefore we ought, as I said before, exhaust all honorable means to prevent it coming among us. But if it does come, I will do all in my power to meet it, let the consequences be what they may. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] I now want to say a few words to the black men who are here before me, and what I wish to say is, to ask them to stand by the men who raised you, who nursed you when you were sick, and who took care of you when you were little children. I say, stand by them who are your real friends, and leave your Loyal Leagues, where you are taught to refuse the franchise to those who have always proved your friends. I tell you that if you will only stand by us, that we will always stand by you, and do as much for you as any white man can do for you. You can have no interest with any scalawags and carpet-baggers. [Loud cheers and laughter.] All they want from you is the little money you have got. The Northern people say that these scalawags and carpet-baggers were thieves and robbers in their own section of the country. [Applause.] Then what can you expect from them? [Applause.]

A VOICE—General, there are a few Southern carpet-baggers and scalawags here.

GEN. FORREST—Yes, there are, and I am ashamed to own it that they were nurtured on this soil. *They are too low for me to speak about, and I have no words to express my contempt for such persons.* I feel to-day that GOV. BROWNLOW is one of that class. [Hisses.] He has escaped to this time because he has been shaking with sickness and weakness, and is considered crazy, but if he inaugurates civil war in this State, then I tell him *he must suffer the consequences*. [Cheers.] When the war closed I surrendered honorably, and desire to do my duty to my country; but I love the soldiers and those who fought with me during the war. I love them as I love my own life, and I never intend that they shall be shot down so long as I have an arm to raise in their defence. [Great cheering.] Fellow soldiers, we have stood by each other before, and now I want to know if you will stand by me and the other Confederate Generals in what we did a few days ago at Nashville? [Cries of "We will, we will," and great cheering.] Gentlemen, I feel I am getting hoarse, as I have lately suffered from a severe cold, and I fear I will not be able to speak to you much longer. [Cries of "Go on, General, go on."] Well, now I wish to speak to you a few minutes about the Democratic Convention, lately held in New-York. While I was present at that Convention I learned that some of those who call us their friends were not in favor of enfranchising the soldiers of the South who fought in the last war. Now, I want to know how that is? I was taken cheerfully by the hand by the leading Democrats of the North while I was in New-York, and they showed me the greatest friendship and displayed the greatest kindness toward me. That is the reason I want to know whether it is true about the remarks that certain parties there are against enfranchising the soldiers. One of that party—Mr. LEFTWICH—has been nominated here to-day, and I want him to come forward and state whether he has ever said that the Southern soldier should not be enfranchised, or whether he is opposed to giving us all our rights. When I hear him deny this rumor, I stand ready to support him, but not till then; but without it I cannot do it, and neither can you. [Great cheering.] I have a letter in my pocket from Washington, and I am sorry to learn from it that Mr. JOHNSON is said to have gone against the Democratic Party and against the South, on the ground that we of the South, who were delegates to the Convention, did not press his nomination. I did press it, and used all my influence with the Southern delegates—Gen. HAMPTON and others, and procured him fifty votes. We saw, however, that he could not be nominated, and we had, therefore, to change, after several ballots had taken place. The others would not continue voting for Mr. JOHNSON, and I did not think there was any hope of a nomination after several ballots had been cast. Since that time he has sent me my pardon, for which I am truly thankful. Now, fellow-citizens, I think it is right for Mr. LEFTWICH to declare this evening whether he is in favor of enfranchising the Southern soldiers or not. I feel it is important that the Southern soldiers should know whether you have nominated a man whose sympathies are with those who fought for the "lost cause," and is prepared to give us all our rights. [Cheers.] If he tells you frankly and freely he is, when I believe he will, then I for one am willing to send him to Congress. [Cheers, amid which Gen. FORREST retired.]

Senator Doolittle's Arraignment of the Republican Party.

The Chicago Democrats held their second meeting of the campaign on Tuesday evening last, and were addressed by Senatar DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, and others. The gist of Mr. DOOLITTLE's speech is contained in the following extract:

"I arraign and impeach the Radical policy of the present Congress, of high crimes and misdemeanors [laughter] at the bar of the American people in the presence of high Heaven, before the civilized world. I impeach it first as a crime against the laws of nature, which God Almighty has stamped upon the races of mankind, because this policy of Congress attempts to force political and consequent social and unnatural equality between the African and the Caucasian, [cheers;] between an alien, an inferior an exotic race from the tropics, and the highest type of the human race, in the home of the latter in this temperate zone. Secondly, I impeach the Radical policy as a crime against civilization itself, because it would, by force, wrench the government out of the hands of the civilized white race in ten States of this Union to place it in the hands of the half civilized African. Third, I impeach it as a crime against the Constitution, because it tramples down the rights of the States to fix for themselves the qualifications of their own voters—a right without which the State ceases to be a Republican State. Fourth, I impeach it as a crime against the Constitution and national faith, because it annuls the pardons constitutionally granted to hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent white men of the South, and, in open and palpable violation of the Constitution, disfranchises them. Fifth, I impeach it as a crime against the existence of the ten States of the Union, and the liberties of eight millions of people, because, in express terms, it annulled all civil government, by which alone these liberties may be secured, and places them under an absolute military despotism. Sixth, I impeach it as a crime against humanity, tending to produce a war of races, to the utter destruction of one or both—a result which cannot be prevented except by a large standing army, which neither our resources will bear nor our liberties long survive. Seventh, I impeach it as an utter abandonment of the principles for which the war was prosecuted, and of the very idea upon which we fought and mastered the rebellion. I impeach it because it tends to make false all the promises and pledges made by the friends of the Government in this fearful struggle to put down the rebellion, and because it tends to make true all the utterances and forebodings of its enemies. Again, I impeach it for its destruction of the national credit, for bringing high taxation, which will result in repudiation unless a better policy can be adopted. [Applause.]

A Democratic Meeting in Texas.

Correspondence of the Antonio (Texas) Herald.

GONZALES, July 28, 1868.

I attended the barbecue given by the Democracy to-day. Speeches were made by W. SEARS, Col. COOK, Col. WILLIS, Col. DARDEN, Dr. WINN, W. H. BURGESS, Major FLY and Mr. PARKER, to a delighted audience of ladies, gentlemen and freedmen. The number was variously estimated at from three to four thousand. Not a single carpet-sacker or scalawagger showed his countenance on the grounds. The people all seemed to be united in politics—large numbers of freedmen were present. The nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, with the entire Democratic Platform, was unanimously indorsed. Dr. WINN took the ground that the people of Texas should hold an election and elect members to the Legislature, representatives to Congress, and let the representatives of the people, elected by the people, serve the people both in our State and National councils. This idea seemed to be well received. Maj. ELY took the ground that the President's Amnesty Proclamation restored all to citizenship, and that all white men could demand the right of suffrage, that the "Rump" at Washington was no part of the Government, that the President and his chosen counselors were the Government, and consequently the President's Proclamation was the supreme law of the land. Your correspondent thinks this is the right doctrine. The whole people are aroused in this matter and perfectly united in all their movements, and will present a bold front in November.

Bradley for Congress.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* of the 11th inst., contains the following:

To the Voters of the First Congressional District:

Your most humble servant and friend has been requested, and under the circumstances do accept, his chance for nomination, and his better chance to receive his friends' votes, to make him the Representative in the Congress of the United States after the 4th of March, 1869. A. ALPEORA BRADLEY.

THE INDIANS.

Important Order by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 10, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—Certain duties connected with Indian disbursements having been devolved upon the Lieutenant-General commanding, by law, in connection with his military command, and in order that the same may be conducted in full harmony with the military interests of the frontier, the following orders are made:

I. Commanders of Departments, Districts, and Posts, charged with the peace and police of the frontier, will construe themselves so far the agents of the "Plains Indians" as to afford them temporary support to conduct them to their reservations, hereinafter named, and to report to their immediate superiors all matters requiring their notice. No supplies or presents of any sort will be made by military commanders to Indians outside of their reservations, except for special services rendered, unless the Indians be actually in distress, and *en route* to their proper homes.

When Indians are on reservations with civilian agents actually present with them, no interferences will be made, but military commanders may note any neglects or irregularities on the part of said Indians or their agents, and will report the same for the information of the Government.

II. The following district of country is set aside for the exclusive use of the Sioux nation of Indians, viz.: Bounded east by the Missouri River, south by the State of Nebraska, west by the one hundred and fourth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and north by the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and will constitute a military district under the command of Brevet Major-Gen. W. S. HARNEY, United States Army, who will have the supervision and control of the Sioux, and of all issues and disbursements to them, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant-General commanding; but in matters affecting the United States troops stationed in said district, he will be subject to the Department Commander, Brevet Major-Gen. A. H. TERRY.

III. In like manner, the country bounded east by the State of Arkansas, south by Texas, north by Kansas, and west by the one hundredth meridian of longitude, west from Greenwich, is set apart for the exclusive use of the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kioways and Comanches, and such other bands as are now or may hereafter be therein located by proper authority, and will constitute a military district under command of Brevet Major-Gen. W. B. HAZEN, United States Army, who will have the supervision and control of all issues and disbursements to said Indians, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant-General commanding, but in matters affecting the troops stationed in said district, subject to Department Commander, Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

IV. Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY, commanding District of New-Mexico, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with all disbursements affecting the Navajoes.

V. Brevet Major R. S. LAMOTTE, Thirteenth United States Infantry, commanding Fort Ellis, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Crows.

VI. Brevet Major-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, commanding Department of the Platte, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Shoshones, Snakes, and kindred tribes.

VII. Each of said officers may select, and with the consent of the Department Commander, may detail an officer to act under him as a disbursing officer, who shall receive the extra compensation due an acting Commissary of Subsistence, and hire such clerical force as is absolutely necessary, to be paid out of the Indian Appropriation fund, which officer shall have charge of all moneys, property, stores, &c., for the use of the Indians, and shall make the same reports and returns to these headquarters as are prescribed by army regulations for the Subsistence Department. When these officers are named, the Lieutenant-General will cause to be placed to their credit, at some convenient public depository, the proportion of the appropriation allotted to their agency; and in no event, or under no circumstances, will any purchases, contracts or engagements be made in excess of the actual money thus subject to their credit. All checks and vouchers must have the signatures of the disbursing officer, countersigned by his principal.

VIII. Purchases will consist chiefly of beef cattle, meat, grain and bread, sugar and coffee only in exceptional cases; clothing for the old and young, or materials suited to their condition; and of seed, and agricultural tools for cultivation. The Chief Quartermasters and Commissaries at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Leavenworth, will purchase on the requisition of the officer charged with these issues, on being supplied with the necessary funds or credits. As far as possible consistent with a due economy, purchases by the disbursing officer will be made at the place of consumption, and commanding officers of Departments may allow the officers charged with these duties to purchase of their Depot and Post Commissaries and Quartermasters any article of food and corn, clothing, harness, condemned wagons, horses, mules and oxen that may be on hand in excess, or which may have been condemned by a Board of Survey, or an Inspector, at the cost to Government at the place of delivery, or at a valuation fixed by the Board of Survey, or by the Inspector.

IX. Issues to Indians will be made, when practicable, only to those actually present, or certified as present at the camp, but always must be witnessed by some army officer of rank not below Captain, according to section 2, act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, and all issues will conform as near as possible with the terms of the treaties made by the Indian Peace Commission, whether confirmed or not, copies of which will be furnished.

X. When points arise not covered by these orders, all officers will be governed by the army regulations, and these orders will expire with the existing Appropriation bill, viz.: June 30, 1869, when, if not otherwise ordered, all accounts will be closed, and the officers herein named will resume their proper army duties and stations.

By order of Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

Arrest of Nine Suspected Persons in Toronto—Bonds Recovered.

From the Toronto Leader, Aug. 15.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the centre of the city on Thursday night, in consequence of the arrest of a number of persons in the Turf Club-house, King-street, west, charged with being implicated in the robbery on the night of April the 30th and May the 1st of the messenger of the Union Express Company, on the Hudson River Railway, and of the seizure of the express train of the Jeffersonville Railway Company near Seymour, Ind., on the night of the 22d of May last. Since that time the National Police Agency of New-York has been engaged in working the case up, and four New-York detectives arrived in this city a few days ago for the purpose of looking after suspected parties. The services of our own detectives were enlisted in the case and descriptions of the bonds and other property were freely circulated among the force. The brokers' offices were visited and a description of those parties who had sold bonds since the above robberies took place were obtained. The case being considered safely worked up, Sergeant-Major CUMMINS took charge of a strong posse of our own detectives and Police, accompanied by the New-York detectives, and proceeded in plain clothes to the Turf Club-house, lately occupied by Mr. CARSON, and arrested the proprietor, named MORTON, and his wife, and the following parties charged with being confederates: MOORE, DEN THOMPSON, a well-known actor, and his wife; his relative CHARLES E. THOMPSON, Mrs. MOORE and Mrs. STURGES. A man named WILLIAMS, of St. Catharines, who keeps a gambling establishment there, was also taken into custody on the street, on a charge of being an accessory. He is one of the parties who stole the Royal Insurance bonds in New-York, and with whom a compromise was made in Montreal about a year ago.

The actual charge upon which these parties have been arrested is for participation in the robbery on the Hudson River Railway on the 30th of April and 1st of May. The bonds then stolen were 7.30 bonds, second series, each of $1,000, from No. 158,021 to 158,092, inclusive; four of 7.30 bonds, second series, each of $1,000; ten of $50 each, United States 5-20 bonds of 1862; five of $100 each, do.; one $100 7.30 bond indorsed, "we guarantee the indorsement," signed, "PRESTON & Co., Detroit, Mich.;" 25 bond of Lebanon Springs Railroad Company; one certificate, No. 180, for one hundred shares Lebanon Springs Railroad Stock and one certificate, No. 160, for one hundred and fifty shares of Lebanon Springs Railroad stock. On the night of the 22d of May the following, among other property, was stolen: Six United States 7.60 notes of $1,000 each of second series issued under act March 3, 1865; seven United States 7.30 notes of $1,000 each of third series issued under act of same date. All these notes were indorsed "Pay Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. W. MANN, Cashier." Five United States 7.30 bonds of $50 each, letters A B C, and four do. letter D. Twenty-six United States 7.30 bonds of $100 each, dated July 15, 1865, all of letter C. Eight United States 7.30 bonds of $1,000 each, letters A C and D. United States 7.30 bonds of $500, letter D, No. 9,006. Sixteen compound interest notes—three years, of $100, $50, $20 and $10. Eight Treasury notes bearing 5 per cent. interest for $100, $50, $20 and $10. Six coupons from bonds of Hardin County, Kentucky, for different small amounts, and a considerable amount of mutilated greenbacks and National Bank notes and postal currency being returned for redemption or exchange.

The parties arrested were known by various *aliases*, and this will be seen by the following list of those who have been taken into custody: Isaac March, *alias* J. S. Morton and wife, Ann Morton and C. Bullard, *alias* C. E. Thompson, L. W. Moore, *alias* C. Adams, *alias* J. A. Stevens, Rebecca Moore, Dennis Thompson, Jane Thompson, Mary Ann Sturges and Putnam W. Brown, and one Williams, of St. Catharines, above named.

PUTNAM W. BROWN is the express messenger who was gagged and bound in the car on the Hudson River Railway and carried into New-York.

It seems that while the train was passing the Garrison Station on the Hudson River, two men entered the express car, and seizing BROWN they bound him hand and foot, secured him to the stove in one corner of the car, and tied a bag over his head to prevent him from screaming. The ruffians then proceeded in the most deliberate manner to take possession of all the money he had in charge, which is estimated at about $11,000. Of this amount about $9,000 was in bonds and currency, and $2,000 in gold. When the train was entering the City, the thieves examined the cords to be sure that BROWN could not unloose himself and procure their arrest. When the car arrived it was opened by the porter at the Hudson River Railroad depot; and the express messenger was found to be almost lifeless. Reporting the case to the General Superintendent, at his office in Broadway, he immediately employed detectives for the purpose of tracking and arresting the robbers. The arrest of this man in the company of the others has a very suspicious appearance, and leads the detectives to believe that he was in league with the robbers.

On C. E. THOMPSON's person there were found $3,000 in five-twenties with coupons attached. In searching the houses a large quantity of jewelry was found, and six diamond rings were taken off the fingers of Mrs. MORTON. Two massive gold watches and chains were found in the safe at MORTON's. They were valued at about $400 each. About $1,000 in greenbacks were also got in the safe.

MOORE, it seems, had rented Mr. HODDER's house on John-street, near St. George's Church. About two or three weeks ago, C. E. THOMPSON sold $9,000 in 5-20 bonds to Mr. MORSE, broker, of this city, and since that time $2,000 of the same denomination, but they were none of the stolen property. It has been since ascertained that he bought them last May from JAY COOKE & Co., brokers, Wall-street, New-York, paying for them in greenbacks. About six weeks ago, however, the prisoner MOORE sold to Mr. MORSE $1,000 compound interest notes, being part of the bonds actually stolen from the Express Company.

The detectives made a further search of the persons of the prisoners in the jail yesterday. Concealed on the person of REBECCA MOORE were found $5,250 in greenbacks, one bond of $1,000, No. 166,209; one bond of $1,000, No. 159,321; one bank deposit check of the bank of British North America, No. 12,497, for the sum of $2,500; one gold watch and chain and other jewelry; one brooch, two cuff buttons, a pair of diamond ear-rings and four diamond finger-rings. On the person of REBECCA STURGES were found one gold watch and chain and appendages; $1,120 in American money, a check on the Pacific National Bank for $300, signed by JAMES BOYLE, and one small leather reticule.

The Adams Express Robbers—Vague Threats.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

To the Editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

I presume you will have been advised before this reaches you of the action of the Circuit Court, held at Browntown, Jackson County, Judge BRICKNELL presiding, in the case of the State of Indiana *vs.* HAMMONDS and COLLERAN, the two parties arrested for robbing the messenger of the Adams Express Company, near Seymour, on the night of the 28th of September last. The Court sat for criminal cases, and after disposing of the case of the three horse-thieves, who were convicted and sentenced on the charges against them, the cases of HAMMONDS and COLLERAN were taken up—these cases had several times been continued through the usual technicalities and machinations of their lawyer, one J. B., who is well known as the lawyer of all the gang belonging to the Reno crowd.

HAMMOND and COLLERAN are both pupils of the RENO family, whose names are well known in the criminal reports of the Western country. COLLERAN pleaded guilty to the charge against him, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of five years, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. COLLERAN was willing to take the witness stand and state all the particulars of the transaction, and repeatedly advised his partner (HAMMOND) to do the same; but through the influence of B., the attorney, HAMMOND demanded a continuance of his case, which, under the laws of Indiana, the Judge was compelled to grant. It is well known that this attorney has been in the confidence of all these parties at various times, and has received liberal fees in their defense. The Vigilance Committee, under the advice of the prominent citizens of the county, were willing to await the action of the Court in the cases referred to above; but owing to the delay caused by one of their own residents, who has the lives of a family and property at stake in this county, they have again intimated that some further action may be required on their part. And I understand that a meeting of the committee has been called for Saturday evening, and you may expect some further news from this now prominent locality in a few days. B.

The Seymour Mob and the Law.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* says the Grand Jury of Jackson County, in that State, now in session in connection with the Circuit Court at Brownstown, will make the most rigorous examination in regard to acts of the Seymour mob, and indict those whom it can be ascertained were engaged in the recent hangings, for murder in the first degree. It will be remembered that some four months ago a mob of men broke into the jail at Franklin, Johnson County, and took therefrom two prisoners charged with murder and robbery and hanged them. A number of the persons engaged in this outrage have been indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Johnson County, and are now under $10,000 bail each to answer in the Circuit Court.

BILLIARDS.—On Thursday afternoon, FRED. C. MILES, a lad 16 years of age, commenced a game of billiards at a billiard-room in this city, before tea made a run of 1,505 points, and, without missing, ceased play until 8 o'clock, from which time until 11 o'clock he increased the run to 5,302 points. He resumed the one again yesterday morning, and up to 9 o'clock last evening had counted 15,015 points caroms. The balls have been twice out of their position, and are now in the corner of the table again. The red balls have not been once frozen during the evening. He made 1,000 points in 17 minutes 8 seconds. The game will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, when he intends to remove the balls by play from their position in the corner. The game is exciting great interest.—*Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 15.*

Catholic Church Troubles in Chicago.

From the Chicago Post, Aug. 14.

There has been some little trouble in the Catholic Church of this diocese for some time past, arising from the confused state of its temporal affairs, but the whole trouble is at last amicably settled. The history is briefly as follows: When Bishop DUGGAN went to Europe on account of ill health, over a year ago, he left a power of attorney with a member of his household, empowering him to collect the revenues of the diocese, holding them subject to the order of the Bishop. But there was no active Episcopal power to take charge of the affairs of the Church, which were in a condition needing close attention, and finally several of the most prominent clergymen and ecclesiastical officials of the Church, including Rev. Drs. D. DUNNE, Vicar-General; J. MCMULLEN, Pastor of St. Paul's; J. McGOVERN, Professor of Common Law in St. Mary's Theological Seminary, and Rev. J. P. ROLES, Pastor of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, signed a paper setting forth what they held to be the grievance of the diocese resulting from the protracted absence of the Bishop, and the absence of any delegation of his power to any person here competent to act as necessity and expediency might suggest. The paper was forwarded to Rome and received prompt attention, Dr. DUNNE being appointed Administrator of the diocese, thus suspending Bishop DUGGAN's private arrangements. The Bishop received information of this and returned at once from abroad, resumed his duties, and thus put an end to the administratorship. It was thought that he would summarily dismiss the remonstrating clergymen for interfering in his arrangements, but the whole thing is amicably settled.

QUARANTINE.

The Charges Preferred against the Health Officer—Correspondence Relating to the Collection of Ship News—How the Quarantine Laws are Enforced—A Strict System the only Public Safeguard.

Within the last few days the public have been regaled through the columns of a daily paper with certain statements tending to reflect upon the official conduct of Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer at this port. As a natural consequence, the public are anxious to ascertain if these charges are well founded. The position occupied by Dr. SWINBURNE is one of great responsibility, and when he is charged with violating the law enacted for his guidance, the person making the charge should be well assured that he is not arguing from false premises. It may be well to state here that had Dr. SWINBURNE allowed the *Herald* representative to board vessels before, or at the same time they were visited by the Health Officer or his deputy, the charges against him would never have been made. The importance of preventing irresponsible persons from boarding vessels arriving from infected ports is so thoroughly impressed upon the minds of intelligent citizens that the subject need not here be enlarged upon. The quarantine season commences at about the middle of June and lasts till November. During the remaining months little or no restriction is placed upon the movements of incoming vessels. The following correspondence will explain the motives which impelled the Health Officer to enforce the Quarantine laws:

SHIP-NEWS OFFICE PIER, NO. 1 EAST RIVER,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1868.

Dr. John Swinburne, Health Officer, Quarantine:

DEAR SIR: Some time since we commenced boarding vessels with a steamboat before they had reached quarantine for obtaining ship news. At your request the practice was discontinued, as you stated that for sanitary reasons it was manifestly improper to allow any person to board vessels before they had been examined by the Health Officer. You also informed me that during the Summer months all communication with vessels under and subject to quarantine, would be strictly prohibited, and that the news would be furnished as heretofore to the Associated Press by your department. We are now, however, informed that a steamboat belonging to the *Herald* still continues to board vessels subject to quarantine, in the Lower Bay, before they have been visited and inspected by you. It is obviously unfair to concede to others that which you refuse to us, and I cannot for a moment think that it is intentional; but I must, most respectfully, but urgently, request that you either permit us to resume the employment of a steamboat, and the privilege of boarding vessels below, or that the law be strictly inforced in all cases, and that no one be allowed to board or hold communication with vessels until they are clear from quarantine.

Very respectfully yours, &c., W. O. LEWIS.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, QUARANTINE,
STATEN ISLAND, June 4, 1868.

W. O. Lewis, Esq., Ship News Office, New-York.

SIR: In reply to your communication in reference to the collection of ship news, I beg to call your attention to section 36 of the Quarantine laws. This section expressly declares that "any person except a pilot, who shall go on board of or have any communication or dealing with any vessel subject to quarantine before she shall be boarded and examined by the Health Officer or while she is being examined by him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," and that "any person except the master, owner, or consignee of said vessel who shall go on board of such vessel after she shall have received from the Health Officer his permit to proceed from quarantine, and before such permit shall be delivered at the office of the Mayor of the City of New York, or of the City of Brooklyn, shall be guilty of the like offence." This law has been in force many years, and I may add that until the past few months it has always been respected. With the exception of a few months during the Winter of 1867, the news collectors of the Associated Press have been the only persons allowed to board vessels at this Quarantine, and until lately no attempt has been made with my knowledge to board vessels below the Narrows. In fact, the practice of visiting vessels in the Lower Bay for the collection of ship news has been carried on entirely without my consent, and in direct violation of law, and if permitted would be fatal to all sanitary regulations. During the cold weather the danger to be apprehended was comparatively trifling, and I abstained from interfering in the hope that an amicable arrangement would be made between the different parties engaged in the collection of news. The case is now otherwise. The warm and sickly season is approaching, and it is manifestly improper that the present system of boarding vessels before they reach Quarantine should be permitted, I shall take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the editor of the *Herald* to the law upon the subject, and make no doubt that he will see the propriety of discontinuing the practice. Such news as the Associated Press was formerly in the habit of receiving will be furnished by this department, but I must insist that neither your collector nor any other person shall go on board, or have communication with vessels subject to Quarantine before they are admitted to pratique.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN SWINBURNE,
Health Officer.

It will be seen at a glance that unless the quarantine regulations are enforced there will be little need for the services of a Health Officer. Let yellow fever once be spread through the City in consequence of carelessness or remissness on the part of Dr. SWINBURNE, and there would be no end to the bitter invectives that would be hurled at him from all sides. The charge that Dr. SWINBURNE is too strict in the performance of his duty is not worthy of consideration. He must be strict if he would fulfill the trust reposed in him by the people of the State, and, in an indirect way, by the people of the country. His aim is to prevent epidemic diseases from sweeping over the country, and it is required by those who placed him in power that he will not be bribed or flattered into forgetfulness of the responsibility resting upon him. The following order, issued by Dr. SWINBURNE in June last, is an additional evidence of his determination to fully and completely perform his official duties:

Pilots will please observe that on and after June 18 all vessels arriving from the following ports will be boarded and examined from the hospital ship in the Lower Bay, viz.:

From all ports in the West Indies south of 24 deg. north latitude, the Mexican ports, the Spanish Main, Northern Brazil and the West Coast of Africa. Also all vessels from ports where cholera or yellow fever prevailed at the time of departure, or upon which cases of cholera or yellow fever have occurred during the passage.

They will also notify masters of vessels, or others, that all communication with vessels under or subject to quarantine is strictly interdicted, and no person is permitted to board or have any intercourse, communication or dealing with their crew or passengers, for any purpose whatever, without a written permit from this department, and no boat or craft will be permitted to invade the quarantine anchorage, either in the Upper or Lower Bay, or to go alongside or hold any communications with vessels subject to or under quarantine until they have passed the upper limits of the quarantine discharging ground at Bedloe's Island.

JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.
QUARANTINE, June 13, 1868.

Dr. SWINBURNE has also been charged with opposing the boarding of vessels by Custom-house officers. In reply to this charge, he desires it to be understood that it has always been his aim to facilitate the prompt transportation of Custom-house officers to vessels which they are required to board. Dr. SWINBURNE, as Health Officer, does not undertake to perform the extra duty of a Custom-house inspector. It is within the province of the Custom-house officials to see to it that goods are not smuggled into port, and if there is an evasion of the law Dr. SWINBURNE is not the proper person to be held responsible. With regard to the few thousand cigars seized the other night on board the sloop *Four Brothers*, Dr. SWINBURNE states that no blame can be attached to him. He endeavors to have in his employment honest men, but neither be nor any other person can be always sure that the men employed are free from the crime of dishonesty. An attempt has been made to place Dr. SWINBURNE in the light of a smuggler, and it has been stated that he connived at the transaction with the *Four Brothers*. Those who know Dr. SWINBURNE need not be told that this charge is so weak and baseless that it must necessarily fall to the ground. It would be a difficult matter to make the public believe that the attacks were warranted by a grain of truth. Much has been said concerning the arbitrary measures of the Health Officer, his collection of fees and charges for transporting passengers. According to the laws relative to quarantine, compiled under the direction of the Commissioners of Quarantine, Dr. SWINBURNE is required to perform certain acts, and his neglect to do so places him in the position of an offender. All matters pertaining to exaction of fees and charges for passengers and luggage are regulated by the Quarantine Commissioners, and Dr. SWINBURNE is guided by printed instructions, with reference to the arrest and punishment of offenders. The rules require of the Health Officer—

"To direct, in writing, any constable or other citizen to pursue and apprehend any person who shall violate any quarantine law or regulation, or who shall obstruct the Health Officer in the performance of his duty, and deliver him over to the said officer, to be detained at quarantine until discharged by such officer, but such confinement shall in no case exceed ten days; and it shall be the duty of the constable or other citizen so directed to obey such directions; and every person violating the quarantine laws or regulations, or obstructing the Health Officer, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred, dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months or more than six months."

Another rule reads as follows:

"Any person, except a pilot, who shall go on board of, or have any communication or dealing with, any vessel hereinbefore declared subject to quarantine, before she shall be boarded and examined by the Health Officer, or while she is being examined by him, or who shall violate any provision of this act, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any direction or regulation which the Health Officer or the Commissioners of Quarantine may prescribe, by virtue of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500, or by imprisonment, not less than three nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And any person except the master, owner or consignee of said vessel, who shall go on board of any such vessel after she shall have received from the Health Officer his permit to proceed from quarantine, and before such permit shall be delivered at the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York or of the City of Brooklyn, shall be guilty of the like offence, and subject to the like punishment."

The collector of news for the *Herald* was warned that he must observe these regulations. The collector disregarded the notice, and as a consequence, was arrested and kept a prisoner for one day. At the end of this brief term he was released and informed at the same time that if he repeated the offence he would be made to sustain the full penalty of the law. The collector stated that he had his orders from the *Herald*, and, if he was interfered with by Dr. SWINBURNE, the latter would call down on him the wrath of the proprietor of that journal. Dr. SWINBURNE had too much good sense to be frightened into any dereliction of duty. He maintained his ground, and the *Herald* reporter is now obliged to respect the quarantine regulations. Some months ago—before the cable was laid that now connects the Lower with the Upper Quarantine—newspapers might gain time by having a special boat to collect news at the Lower Quarantine; but with the cable in use and a the disposal of the Associated Press, it is folly for any one paper to pretend to get ship news in advance of its cotemporaries. Several instances of "enterprise" on the part of a morning journal have recently occurred. The "enterprise" consisted in publishing as "arrived," vessels that were three hundred miles or more from port. The effect of such publication was to attract hither a large number of persons from the interior, who were desirous of meeting relatives and freinds supposed to be on board the vessels reported as arrived, and it was with difficulty that Dr. SWINBURNE could persuade these people into the belief that the reported arrival was incorrect. They had the impression that the vessels were detained at Quarantine.

In justice to Dr. SWINBURNE a word should be said concerning the effect of his administration on the commerce of the country. It is to be presumed, in the first place, that merchants and owners of vessels are not so wanting in sense as to think that the public at large would approve of a practice allowing them to bring their vessels into port regardless of all quarantine restrictions. Vessels are now detained at the Lower Quarantine from two to six days, and at the Upper Quarantine about eight. Merchants who have any regard for the public health will not complain of this system, neither will they allow avarice to pervert their judgment in other respects. That the Health Officer should have in his employment men whose business it is to perform stevedore, lighterage and similar duties, and that he should prevent outsiders from engaging in the same work, is by no means a matter that should excite wonder or alarm. If Dr. SWINBURNE permitted a promiscuous and reckless class of people to do this work without reference to his direction or control, it can be easily comprehended that all his efforts to prevent the spread of disease would be rendered useless. The men in the employ of the Department to do lighterage-work number about eighty. Their names, together with their places of residence, are recorded in a book, and each man is required to report in person to an officer or to the foreman each morning. In case of absence, the absentee is immediately visited by a messenger, and if sick he receives medical attention at once. The men are required to change their clothing on going to work in the morning, and on leaving the vessel at night. Although the limited accommodations at the quarantine grounds do not admit of these laborers being housed thereon, yet they are subjected to rules and regulations which prohibit their coming to the City or mixing with the public. Every possible precaution is taken by Dr. SWINBURNE to prevent the spread of an epidemic in the community, and it is justice to him that his efforts and motives should be fairly and impartially represented. It cannot be expected that the Health Officer can detect every case of smuggling, especially when he has but five Police officers to aid him in his work. That particular branch of duty falls to the lot of the Custom-house Inspectors. They have access at all times to the quarantine station, and all facilities are extended to them in the performance of their duty.

Homicide in Fourteenth-street—A Saloon-Keeper the Victim.

In yesterday's TIMES an account was published of an affray which occurred on Saturday night in a lager-beer saloon at No. 615 East Fourteenth-street, between JOHN SIEBERT, a laborer, and the proprietor of the place, JACOB STILLWAGNER. SIEBERT was intoxicated at the time, and was refused a drink, and the refusal so enraged him that he assaulted STILLWAGNER, who had ordered him from the premises, and stabbed him in the neck with a knife. The wounded man lingered until yesterday morning at 1 o'clock when death occurred. SIEBERT was arrested in the Eleventh Ward by Officer SMITH, and surrendered to the Eighteenth Precinct Police. Before he left the saloon SIEBERT stabbed PETER KLOPTHER, but the wound inflicted proved to be a slight one. Coroner FLYNN visited the Twenty-second-street Police Station, where he impanelled a jury, who viewed the remains of the deceased at his late residence. The inquest was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. THOMAS C. KNOX will hold a *post-mortem* examination in the meantime. The prisoner claims that he had been beaten in the saloon on a previous occasion. The deceased was a native of Germany, and leaves a widow and six children.

Base Ball.

HOPE VS. ARCTIC.

These two clubs played their return game at Hoboken on Saturday, it being the anniversary of the organization of the Hope Club. The Arctic's were minus several of their first nine, but had good substitutes. The following is the score in a game of seven innings.

HOPE.	O.	R.	ARCTIC.	O.	R.
W. Stewart, 1st b.	2	6	Stevens	4	1
Brown, l. f.	2	7	Campman	3	2
S. McDougall, 2d b.	3	5	Bauman	3	2
Bolden, s. s.	4	4	Mehan	3	2
J. Stewart, 3d b.	3	5	Brown	1	3
Tremaine, p.	2	6	Jones	2	0
J. McDougall, c. f.	0	7	Matier	2	0
J. D. Shey, c.	3	4	Smith	3	1
Harrison, r. f.	1	5	W. Brown	1	0
	21	48		21	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Hope	6	14	4	2	6	11	5—48
Arctic	3	3	0	2	1	1	0—10

FLY-CATCHES—Hope, 8; Arctic, 5.

ATLANTICS VS. MUTUAL.

The grand base-ball match for the championship, between the ex-champion Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and the celebrated Mutual Club, of this City, will take place on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ITEMS.—JAMES E. DOHERTY, aged 8 years, fell from an awning in front of his residence, No. 82 Mulberry-street, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries....PETER MCCABE, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, and dwelling at No. 281 West Thirty-first-street, had his leg broken by a fall from his light wagon in Ninth-avenue....The body of an unknown man was found in the East River, near Forty-first-street, and sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest....MARY TIDDY, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 31 Monroe-street....Mrs. HAAS, aged 40 years, also died suddenly at No. 137 Ludlow-street. The Coroner was notified in both cases....JOHN PAVEY, aged 21 years, a native of Ireland, a sailor, having no home, jumped off Pier No. 29, East River, last evening, while intoxicated. He was rescued from drowning by the Police....FRANCIS ALLEN, an emigrant, was run over by a Third-avenue car, on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street, and had his foot injured. The driver was arrested by the Eighteenth Ward Police, but was afterward released at the request of the wounded man, who was taken to the Hospital.

ANOTHER PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—At 7 o'clock last evening WILLIAM POOLE and CHRISTOPHER DALY quarreled on Pier No. 42½ North River, at the foot of Canal-street. During a struggle that ensued DALY was dangerously stabbed by POOLE, who was subsequently arrested by Roundsman RUSHER and Officer MCADAMS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

PRESENTATION TO SUPERVISOR SMITH.—On Saturday evening HENRY SMITH, Vice-President of the Americus Club, was the recipient of a magnificent silver punch-bowl, goblets and ladle, at the Club-house, Greenwich, Conn. The testimonial was presented by the members of the Club, as a token of their high esteem for the personal worth and character of the recipient, and is of the pecuniary value of $2,500. The set is of solid silver, gold-lined, and of exquisite design and workmanship. The bowl, including the column supporting it, is about two feet in height, and beautifully decorated with floral and marine emblems, and the insignia of the Club. A centre-piece on the front of the bowl bears the words: "Presented to HENRY SMITH, Esq., Vice-President of the Americus Club, by the members, Aug. 14, 1868." The presentation was made by Wm. M. TWEED, President of the Club, in a few appropriate remarks, and was briefly responded to by Mr. SMITH, after which the party assembled, numbering about ninety members, and a few invited guests, partook of an elegant dinner. The grounds were handsomely decorated, and illuminated in the evening.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—The Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct last night received information that a German named AUGUST GANTHER, and residing in Cook-street, E. D., had attempted to kill his wife, by stabbing her in the back with a large knife. GANTHER was arrested by Officer CAPLER and locked up. The woman's injuries are of a serious nature, but it is believed that she will survive them. It is said that jealousy was the cause of the deadly assault.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94¼ for money, and 94½@94¾ for account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......71¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......92

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 15—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds, 74¾@74⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 15—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens active, with an advance in prices. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening figures:

Middling Uplands.......10⅜d.
Middling Orleans.......10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady at the following quotations: Corn, 35s. ℘ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat 12s. 8d. ℘ cental for White California, and 11s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℘ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℘ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 47s. ℘ 504 lbs. Flour, 28s. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 102s. 6d. ℘ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℘ cwt. for American. Cheese, 60s. ℘ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 50s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5¼d. ℘ gallon for Refined, and 10¼d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 53s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15—11:20 A. M.

Sugar, 36s. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, duty paid. Whale Oil, £36; Sperm Oil, £90. Linseed Oil, £32 15s., ℘ ton. Linseed, 64s. ℘ cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ℘ ton for thin oblong.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15—2 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¼@94⅜ for money, 94½@94¾ for account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......92

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 15.

United States Bonds, 74¾@74⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 15—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant and higher. The sales of the day exceeded the morning estimate by 5,000 bales, footing up 20,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.......10⅜d.
Middling Orleans.......10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady. Corn, 35s. Wheat 12s. 8d. for White California, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard closed firmer and advanced 3d.; the last sales were made at 66s. 3d. Cheese has advanced 6d.; American fine, 60s. 6d. Other quotations unchanged.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 10d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15—2 P. M.

Sperm Oil has declined £1, and is now quoted at £89 ℘ ton. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 15.

PETROLEUM—52f. for Standard White.

SHANGHAE, Wednesday, July 15.

Exchange on London, six months sight, 6s. 1¾d. Paris credits, six months, 7f. 82½c. Opium Malway, 450@495; Patna, for new, 480. Gray Shirtings 5¼, one tael 93@2 taels; White Shirtings 64 reed, 3 taels, 22 taels, 25. T. Cloths, 36-inch, one tael, 80, 215; long ells scarlet, 6 taels, 95, 7. American Drills, 4 taels, 28, 432; do. Sheetings, 4 taels, 20; American Jeans, 3 taels, 30. Tea at Hankow—Black for Russian account, 30@41 taels. Present prices show a decline of 3 taels from the opening range. Greens—Exports to the United States for the season of 1867-68 were 12,654,000 lbs.; to Great Britain, 11,500,000 lbs. The new season business is confined to Pingsueys for England at 35½@41¾ taels ℘ pecul, which are equal to last year's prices; the new moyune will arrive some weeks hence. Silks—The total exports for 1867-68 were 51,389 bales. The new season opened on the 4th ult.; best No. 3 Tsatlee, 570@575 taels ℘ pecul; export to date, 7,869 bales. Freights—All the fleet of tea clippers have gone to England at £4 10s. At the American Consulate during April, May and June 129 vessels entered; total tonnage, 125,196 tons.

YOKOHAMA, Sunday, July 26.

American Drills—No demand. Gray Shirtings, $2 95@$3. Sagon Rice, $2@$2 10. Sugar firm at $5@$7 ℘ pecul. Silks—Supplies for last fortnight about 51 peculs; Oshu at $3 70 ℘ pecul; Mybash not yet to hand. About 620,000 cards of silk worm Eggs have arrived here; prices of best Oshu, $4 75@$5 ℘ card; best Sinchiu, $4 25@$4 75; oversorts from 50c.@$3.—Large arrivals are expected within the next few weeks. Ships *Parlenio*, *Alexandria* and *Benefactress* are loading with tea for New-York; *Onyx*, for Liverpool. Prices for Good to Common, $19@$24; Fine, $30@$32; Choice $36@$44. Freights for London and New-York, £3 15s.@£4 sterling ℘ ton. Exchange on London, bank six-months' sight, 4s. 9½d.; private, 4s. 10d.; on New-York, 13 ℘ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras $9 75@$11 75. WHEAT active and advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 85@$1 80; No. 2 at $1 77. CORN active and declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 99c.; No. 2 at 98c.@98¼c. OATS moderately active and declined ¼c.@½c.; sales at 53c.@53½c. RYE declined 2c.@2½c.; sales at $1 32@$1 35. BARLEY unsettled: No. 1, in store, $1 50. PROVISIONS dull and inactive. MESS PORK nominal at $29 25. LARD 17¾c.@18c. SUGAR PICKLED HAMS and BULK MEATS inactive. WHISKY, in bond, nominal at 60c. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS dull; light to good $9 25@$9 65. FREIGHTS advanced 1½c.; Corn to Buffalo, 6c.@6½c. RECEIPTS to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 190,000 bushels Corn, 127,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR active; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and firm; sales 3,000 bushels White Canada at $2 65, and 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 20. CORN quiet; sales 3,200 bushels No. 1 at $1 10, and 1,000 bushels do. at $1 11. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $26@$27, and Middlings, $35 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—31,500 bushels Wheat; 30,800 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—2,500 bushels Wheat; 33,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 195,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Flour, 8,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 164,000 bushels, Oats, 42,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—12c. on Corn and 8c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Spring nominal. CORN quiet and lower; sales 80,000 bushels Mixed Western, part to arrive, at $1 08@$1 10 as to quality. OATS dull; sale of one car of New at 80c. on the track. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Sale of one car Canada New at $1 75, the first quotation of the season. MESS PORK—$30 for heavy. LARD, 18c. SEEDS firm.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Amber to Welltown White a shade lower; sales of White Michigan at $2 23; Amber Michigan at $2 12@$2 14; Illinois, $2 25; No. 1 Red, $2 04½@$2 06; No. 1 Spring, $2; No. 2, $1 80. CORN dull and lower at $1 02 for No. 1. OATS active but a shade lower; sales of No. 1 at 56½c.@57c. RYE unchanged at $1 50 for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, by sail, 4½c.@5c. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. FLOUR quiet but unchanged; Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; Extra, $7 25@$8 25; Double-Extra, $9@$10; Treble Extra to Fancy, $11 25@$13. WHEAT heavy; Prime to Fancy Red Fall, $1 85@$2 35; choice White, $2 35. CORN dull; White, 92c.@96c. OATS declining; sales at 50c.@53c. RYE heavy; sales at $1 15@$1 20. PORK firm at $29 75@$30 50. BACON—New Clear Sides, 17½c.; old could not be had for 17c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c. LARD—Choice Tierce held at 18½c. CATTLE, $3@$5 50, gross, for Common to Choice.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; Family $10@$10 25. WHEAT easier; the receipts are large; new Red, $2@$2 10; White, $2 25@$2 40. CORN, 93c.@94c. for Ear. OATS—56c.@57c. for choice No. 1. RYE dull at $1 25. COTTON and TOBACCO nominally unchanged. WHISKY dull at 70c. in bond. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $28 75. LARD, 17¾c. BULK MEATS, 12½c.@14¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.@16¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 21c.@22c. BUTTER, 35c.@37c. Gold, 145¾.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

COTTON quiet; Middlings nominally 27c.; no sales or exports; receipts, 87 bales. Sterling Exchange, 159¼@163. New-York sight exchange, ⅜ ℘ cent. premium. Gold, 146¾. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady but dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $8 50; Treble Extra, $9 50@$10 50; Choice, $11@$14. CORN dull at $1 10@$1 15; the stock is light. OATS quiet at 65c.@67c. HAY—None on the landing; $26@$27 from the store. BRAN, $1 25. PORK steady at $31. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17⅞c. LARD steady at 19c.@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 15.

COTTON unchanged; Middling Uplands, 29½c.@30c.; Middling Orleans, 31c. PETROLEUM declined; Crude nominal at 16c. in bulk; refined, 32c.@32½c. on the spot. FLOUR in light demand; Northwestern Extra Family, $9 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $10@$12 50; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $2 40@$2 50. RYE steady at $1 65. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 27@$1 30; Mixed Western, $1 24@$1 25. OATS steady; New, 80c.; Old, 85c.@90c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 15.

TOBACCO firm; sales 66 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7@$13; Cutting, $16 50@$17. Superfine FLOUR, $7. WHEAT—Prime, $2 25 for Red and $2 20 for White. CORN in bulk, 90c. OATS, 45c.@48c. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 25@$2 30. COTTON—Middling, 27½c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 87½; No. 2, $1 76. OATS nominal. minds and converted them from their heresies or CORN unsettled at $1 02 for No. 2. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—400 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 15.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 29½c. FLOUR quiet and scarcely so firm; prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; prime declined 5c.; sales at $2 65@$2 72. CORN dull; White, $1 18@$1 20. OATS dull; Prime, 80c.@85c.; low grades, 60c.@75c. RYE steady at $1 45@$1 50. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 15.

COTTON—The market is dull; sales, two days, 45 bales; Middlings nominal at 28c.; receipts, two days, 91 bales; exports coastwise, 25 bales.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 2 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7. WHEAT, $1 80@$2. OATS, 55c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 15.

The COTTON market continues exceedingly dull; sales 2 bales; quotations are nominal. The total stock at Hamburg and Augusta, by actual count, is 1,872 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 15.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 1,110 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 41c. RESIN quiet; No. 1, $3 65. TAR firm at $3 25.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 15.

COTTON—The market is quiet; sales, 115 bales; Middling, 27½c.; receipts, 3 bales; exports, 1,106 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York
City of Boston	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Denmark	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Aug. 5	Hamburg	New-York
China	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Aug. 8	Bremen	New-York
Aleppo	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Minnesota	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	Aug. 18	New-York	Hamburg
Russia	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Manhattan	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Malta	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Union	Aug. 20	New-York	Bremen
City of Boston	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Aug. 22	New-York	London
Hibernia	Aug. 22	New-York	Glasgow
Ville de Paris	Aug. 22	New-York	Havre
Northern Light	Aug. 22	New-York	Bremen

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Guiding Star	Aug. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	[illegible]	New-York	Havana
[illegible]	Aug. 22	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria* close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.......5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.......5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.......3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.......5 P. M.
North Mails.......5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.......5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
South Mail at.......5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.......1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 16—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—J. Wardley, J. Llyd, John Ryan and wife, J. Solomon and lady, Miss S. Solomon, Miss A. Solomon S. Solomon, Miss E. Solomon, J. McClellan, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Lennox, Miss C. Lennox, Rev. J. O'Connor, Capt. Hotchkiss, lady and child, R. G. Haliburton.

In steamship Cortes, from New-Orleans—J. H. Hanna, wife, child and servant, P. J. Michon, Jules Belly, F. Janfroid, Mrs. Spire, Miss K. Wagener, Mrs. A. Barnes, Miss C. Doyle, Mrs. Brink and son, Rev. J. Towney, R. Holland, H. Bigley, Mr. Joannette, C. Wiqman, E. Foley, Napier Bartlett, E. J. Winehill, J. Sheehan and wife, E. K. Miller, U. S. N., and wife, W. W. Washburne, E. P. Champlin, Mrs. Weiss, Geo. Liner, C. Weidner, J. Murphy.

In steamship Rapidan, from Savannah—E. W. Drummond, Mrs. E. W. Drummond, 3 children and maid, Geo. R. Barter, Mrs. Geo. R. Barter, Mrs. L. C. Shaw, Master Shaw, Mrs. E. Vanaux, E. S. Remington, Mrs. E. S. Remington, M. J. Doyle, P. O'Keefe, D. Hogan, W. Clark, S. M. Bennett, Theo. Smith, N. Street, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Flornoy, J. F. Greer, Mrs. J. F. Greer, Dr. T. H. Walsh, L. Goldberg, C. Simon, Mr. Leob, J. Bernard, Saml. Puleston, E. H. Jacobs, S. Marx, W. R. Morse, James O'Byrne, J. Winter, V. Steiner, Antonio Souvarez, Chas. E. Nutting, Wm. S. Dabson, T. J. Warren, Mr. Casey, Mr. Sterling, W. Plockman, Mrs. Reedy, Mr. Poole.

In steamship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans—Mrs. S. Broas, 2 children and servant; Capt. D. E. Mayo, Newton Richards and wife, Philip Antoni, Thos. Broadbelt, J. J. Harrison, Thos. Morton, Angus Monroe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets...... 6 55 | Moon sets.... 6 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 49 | Gov. Island. 7 59 | Hell Gate .. 9 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Rapidan, Cheeseman, Savannah Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced strong N. E. winds from Tybee to Hatteras. Aug. 12, passed bark Charles Brewer, of Rockland, bound up the river. 14th, 18 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah. Same date, 7 A. M., passed steamship Saragossa, hence for Charleston; off Hatteras, steamship Perit, bound S.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New Orleans Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Aug. 12, Carysfort N. 12 miles, passed herm. brig Henry & Louise, of New-York, bound N.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Dover, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Stilphen, Leghorn May 27, with marble, rags, &c., to Wm. See & Co.; vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar June 16; has had a succession of light winds and calms the entire passage; Aug. 8, lat. 33 50, lon. 71, spoke bark Equinock, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, and obtained from her a supply of water.

Brig Two Marys, (of Digby, N. S.,) German, Zaza, Cuba, 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Blanch, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Dean, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar and molasses and one passenger to A. H. Solomon & Co.; vessel to Morrison & Phillips. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with light southerly winds.

Brig Medea, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Little, Rio Grande do Sul 74 ds., with hides, &c., to Chris. Thomsen; vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Susan, (of Halifax,) Crow, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. E. M. Hamilton, Smith, New-Haven, with car fixtures for Pacific Railroad Co.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Fraen, Portland, Conn., with stone to Thos. Dunn.

Schr. Hannah E. Chave, Prats, Portland, Conn., with stone to Handling & Ryan.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. J. Webb, Buckingham, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. E. T. Church, Gifford, Cape Cod, with fish to Comstock & Harris.

Schr. Emily C. Denison, Allen, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Penfield, Portland, Conn., with stone to Wilson & Edwards.

Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Godfrey, Portland, Conn., with stone to Connolly & Cowan.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Conn., with stone to Ludlow & Mitchell.

Schr. Gen. Meade, Kellog, Hillsboro, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Alligator, Robinson, Westport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pell S. C. Vought, Halleck, Huntington, for Albany.

Schr. Ocean Star, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. James McKee, Lynch, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Addison, Me., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickenson, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Mills, New-Haven, for Newburg.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Georgia Todd, (new,) Davis, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. William, Williams, Clinton Point for Newburyport.

Schr. James E. Cahill, Halleck, Rondout for Hartford.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Newburg for New London.

Schr. Montevieu, Conkling, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson.

Schr. Brazos, Kelley, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr. Diadem, Kelsy, Newburg for Newport.

Schr. James B. Smith, Beauman, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Newburg for Norwalk.

Schr. Abbie E. Campbell, Wilbur, Alexandria.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Hilton, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzei, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.

Schr. Rappahannock, Corson, Pawtucket.

Schr. Monmouth, Mathews, Wareham.

Schr. S. Applegate, Stillman, Bridgeport.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. Helen Mar, Rich, Providence.

Schr. Blast, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Hillsboro, Pawtucket.

Schr. Celeste, Smith, Huntington.

Schr. Willard, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Providence.

Schr. Balloon, Clay, Stonington.

Schr. Josephine, Hall, Bridgeport, for Newburg.

Schr. Seaport, Felton, Northport.

Schr. Escort, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Undine, Martin, Philadelphia, for Wareham.

Schr. Hazleton, Gardiner, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Catherine, Davis, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Pavillion, Parker, Poughkeepsie, for Weymouth.

Schr. Antoinette, Maskins, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Anna Borland, Hall, Virginia.

Schr. Mary L. Compton, De Pew, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Clara H. Cowart, Covington, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Richard III. for Liverpool; brig Fanny, for Boston; brig A. E. Titcomb, for Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16—Arr. at Shanghae, the ship Horatio, from New-York, and bark Madawaska, from Boston.

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To the manufacture of these Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, not less than for the greater excellences of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these watches will compare favorably with the best made in any country. In this country the manufacture of such Watches is not even attempted except at Waltham.

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